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Reagan Offers Investigators Excerpts of His Notes on Iran

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will make available to investigators, if requested, "relevant excerpts" from his personal notes on discussions and meetings concerning the decision to sell arms to Iran, the White House announced Monday.

The announcement was a reversal of earlier statements by White House officials that Mr. Reagan considered his notes to be private.

and that they would not be made available for congressional investigation.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the president "will continue to provide all information required by those conducting the inquiries into the Iran matter. Should it be determined that material is needed, however, the president is willing to make available relevant excerpts from his personal notes. This is consistent with his meeting with the Tower board and his commitment to cooperate fully."

"The president wants to get to the bottom of the matter and fix what went wrong," the statement said.

Officials said they had not determined how the "relevant excerpts" would be chosen from the president's notes, which he has written in longhand in preparation for his memoirs.

They said a method would be determined if the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair make a request for the material.

Arthur Liman, the chief counsel of the special Senate committee investigating the affair, said in a statement that the panel would not comment on witnesses or evidence being sought. But "we intend to pursue all individuals and evidence relevant to our inquiry," he said.

It is not known how voluminous the president's notes are, but aides said he had recorded some material relating to the events in 1985 and 1986 in which the United States sold missiles and military spare parts to Iran.

Mr. Reagan used the notes in preparing for his 75-minute inter-

view Jan. 26 with the three-member panel, headed by former Senator John G. Tower, that is investigating procedures of the National Security Council.

The investigation was undertaken following disclosure of the NSC role in arms sales to Iran and diversion of some of the Iranian payment to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

Mr. Reagan made the decision to provide the notes at a meeting Monday morning with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and with Vice President George Bush, officials said.

The existence of the presidential notes was disclosed Sunday by The Washington Post. The newspaper said the Senate special committee was expected to seek access to the notes.



Nuns watched over ballot boxes on Monday at the election tabulation center in Manila.

Aquino Wins Wide Mandate As 80% Back New Charter

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Philippine voters, turning out in unexpectedly heavy numbers, overwhelmingly endorsed a new constitution restoring full democracy, according to early returns Monday.

The unofficial results from the plebiscite were seen as a convincing vote of confidence in the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

Those in favor of the new charter led those against by a margin of more than 4 to 1, the National Movement for Free Elections, or NAMFREL, an authorized poll-watching body, announced.

The group reported an approval margin of more than 80 percent — 5,374,617 to 1,294,656 — with 27 percent of the 86,703 precincts reporting nationwide.

Analysts said the strong support for the constitution should provide an unchallengeable popular mandate for Mrs. Aquino, who will have her term extended for six years, to 1992, under the charter.

She took office last February after a military revolt and popular uprising removed President Ferdinand E. Marcos following disputed elections.

But her hold on power has been

shaken by several coup attempts, the latest last week, involving military and political elements associated with Mr. Marcos.

Despite isolated acts of violence and intimidation, election officials in many parts of the country reported a record turnout of voters on Monday.

Ramon Felipe, chairman of the commission on elections, said he expected final figures to show that 80 to 90 percent of the slightly more than 25 million registered voters had cast ballots.

He said official and final results would not be announced by his commission until Saturday.

Mrs. Aquino, through her spokesman, said the exceptionally heavy turnout proved the dedication of Filipinos to democracy.

She said she believed that the new constitution, which will replace a provisional charter she proclaimed in March, would "usher in the political stability we all desire."

Analysis said the high turnout also demonstrated renewed confidence that votes would be fairly counted without the widespread cheating that marred elections under Mr. Marcos.

Leaders of a non-Communist opposition coalition campaigning against the constitution said they accepted the outcome.

Rene Cayetano, secretary-general of the Nationalist Party, said, "We are abiding by this momentous expression of popular will."

He added, "Let us give the people what they want — stability, democracy and progress."

The Nationalist Party is headed by Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defense minister under both Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino. He led the campaign against the new constitution.

In parts of northern Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, unofficial partial returns showed votes against the constitution leading in favor of it.

Analysis said the area was dominated by Ilocanos and was also the home of both Mr. Marcos and Mr. Enrile.

Early returns from Fort Bonifacio, one of the main military camps in Manila, also showed a majority of anti-constitution votes.

Ilocanos form a substantial portion of the 160,000-man armed forces. Mr. Enrile warned that challenges to the Aquino administration from within the military would not subside until the government would not subside until the government.

See MANILA, Page 6

Casey Quits CIA; Deputy to Replace Him

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service



William J. Casey

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and one of President Ronald Reagan's closest friends, resigned Monday. Mr. Casey's deputy, Robert M. Gates, will be nominated to replace him.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Casey accepted the resignation of Mr. Casey, who is hospitalized with cancer, with "reluctance and deep regret."

Mr. Casey, 73, who had been director of the agency since 1981, resigned seven weeks after being

hospitalized with brain seizures. A cancerous tumor was removed his brain Dec. 18 and he is still a patient at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Gates, 43, joined the CIA in 1966. He served in the National

Security Council under three presidents.

Mr. Casey will become a counselor to the president when he recovers. Mr. Fitzwater announced in his first briefing as Mr. Reagan's

chief spokesman. He said that Mr. Casey had volunteered his resignation.

Mr. Reagan offered the job to Mr. Gates on Friday. He reportedly was Mr. Casey's choice for the job and also was recommended by president's national security adviser, Frank C. Carucci.

The White House sounded out one politician, former Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, as a replacement. But Mr. Baker, who is still considering a presidential race in 1988, rejected the overture.

Mr. Casey served as Mr. Reagan's campaign manager in 1980.

Pentagon Said to Condone Illegal Private Sales to Iran

By Stuart Diamond
and Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pentagon intelligence officials learned more than a year ago that private arms dealers were trying to ship 39 American fighter planes and vast amounts of other weapons to Iran, but the officials did not stop the sales, according to confidential documents and participants who informed the government.

The illegal efforts were allowed to continue because the military officials hoped to gain intelligence information, including data on Iran and access to advanced Soviet tanks captured from Iraq by Iran, the sources said.

The Pentagon confirmed that it was told as early as December 1985 of the private efforts, which began in 1983. But various arms dealers contended in interviews that some government officials knew of the project by early 1984.

The private efforts continued as

the Reagan administration was arranging the official sales that are now the subject of inquiries by two congressional committees and a federal special prosecutor.

Information about the efforts — known as the Demavand project, after Iran's highest mountain — was obtained by The New York Times from numerous documents, many of them confidential, and interviews with 150 government officials, arms dealers, intelligence sources, and others over the last eight weeks.

No one interviewed was sure that fighter planes were delivered to Iran, but Iraqi military sources have said that a greater number of F-4s have been flying for Iran since last fall. The total value of the arms contracted for in the Demavand project was more than \$1 billion.

These disclosures emerged from the sources and documents:

• Government officials were aware of wider efforts to ship American arms to Iran, and far larger amounts of American weapons were involved than has been previously reported. The administration has acknowledged government sales of arms to Iran of \$12 million to \$42 million.

• Egypt, which has criticized the United States for selling arms to Iran, in 1985 guaranteed money and offered planes to dealers trying to ship the F-4s to Iran through Turkey. Egyptian military officials said they did not know that the planes were destined for Iran.

• Major European financial institutions had extensive contacts with the arms dealers, providing bank accounts and money and, in one case, co-signing a sales contract for the planes.

• John K. Singlaub, a retired army major general, helped the administration supply the Nicaraguan rebels and also served on the board of a New York City arms company that became involved in the Demavand project and whose owner pleaded guilty to smuggling arms to Iran. General Singlaub says he knew of no illegal dealings by the company, Austin Aerodyne, of New York.

• One intelligence consultant complained that 48 hours after he gave confidential information to the head of Marine Corps counterintelligence in Washington, high Iranian military officials had details of the private discussion.

Evidence suggests a measure of overlap between the private and official efforts. The line between what was official and unofficial became blurred, and arms dealers now assert that they were acting under the umbrella of official approval.

The United States had declared an embargo on arms sales to Iran after Iran seized American hos-

tages in 1979. The administration continued to support that ban publicly although it sent its first shipment of arms to Iran in August 1985 and although President Ronald Reagan signed an order in January 1986 authorizing further official arms shipments.

The investigation by The New York Times gives further indications that senior military officials in Washington, including aides at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Marine Corps counterintelligence, were aware of illegal private arms sales to Iran, in addition to the officially arranged sales that are now known as part of the Iran-contra arms case.

The New York Times reported last month that two U.S. Army colonels had been implicated by army investigators in illegal efforts to sell arms to Iran for private gain while they were on active duty in sensitive European assignments. Pentagon authorities were in-

See ARMS, Page 6

U.S. Urges Iran to Free Journalist

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States urged Iran on Monday to release Gerald F. Seib, a Wall Street Journal correspondent who was detained while visiting the country with a group of foreign

reporters at the invitation of the government.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said Iran was continuing to prevent Mr. Seib from leaving the country.

"The Swiss Embassy, our protecting power in Iran, is protesting Mr. Seib's detention and demanding that he be released," Mr. Redman said. "His continued detention is unwarranted."

Later Monday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with officials of the newspaper to discuss efforts to free Mr. Seib.

Mr. Seib, 30, the newspaper's Middle East bureau chief, was seized outside his hotel in Tehran on Saturday. He had been in Iran for 10 days as part of a group of more than 30 Western journalists.

There was no information from Iran on Monday about Mr. Seib or the reasons for which he was being held.

But the South-North News Service, a U.S.-based organization that specializes in coverage of the developing countries, said that its correspondent in Tehran had reported that Mr. Seib was being held in solitary confinement there on charges of spying for the United States, Israel and Iraq.

An Iranian intelligence source quoted by the news service said that Mr. Seib had obtained classified military and political information that "would be very harmful to Iran if he could get out of the country."

Mr. Seib has been based in Cairo for the Journal since January 1985. His wife, Barbara Rosewitz, also is a Wall Street Journal reporter.

Norman Fearsome, the Journal's managing editor, said Mr. Seib was "a highly respected foreign correspondent and there can be no basis for his detention."

"We are requesting his immediate release," he said.

See DETAIN, Page 6

Airbus Talks Open, Falter Over Subsidy

By Warren Gerdler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what could be the opening skirmish in the next trans-Atlantic trade dispute, U.S. and European officials meeting here Monday failed to bridge sharp differences on aircraft subsidies.

The talks came a week after a hard-fought compromise was reached on U.S. grain exports to the European Community.

The two sides did agree Monday to continue the aircraft talks in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at an unspecified time.

Monday's talks came amid plans by Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium to launch a new generation of planes for the 1990s: the A-330, a medium-range passenger jet, and the A-340, a long-range jet.

The U.S. officials were to meet Tuesday with officials in Paris before going to Bonn on Wednesday in an effort to persuade the main governments backing the Airbus project to reduce support for the new jets.

Production of those planes depends on the sponsoring governments providing more than \$2.5 billion in development loans. None has yet agreed to budget the funds.

The cost of producing an American competitor to the A-340, McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11, has been put at \$700 million.

Geoffrey Pattie, a senior minister in the British Department of Trade and Industry, described as "threatening" the American complaints leveled Monday about European subsidization of Airbus.

And Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, said at a separate news conference that the talks here had been "frank, to put it diplomatically."

But another U.S. official here for

See AIRBUS, Page 11

For One Soviet Citizen, 9-Year Quest to Leave

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A week after his release from the Second Moscow Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, Serafim Yevsyukov's muscles still ache so badly he cannot put on his overcoat without help. His fingers tremble, he has lost 25 pounds (11 kilograms) and he walks with evident discomfort.

His conversation is lucid and attentive, but his eyes appear burned out, a common side effect of the tranquilizer haloperidol, which Western human rights groups say is often used indiscriminately in Soviet mental clinics. Mr. Yevsyukov said he spent most of the last six months stupefied by daily injections of the drug.

In his nightmares, his daughter added, Mr. Yevsyukov says he hears the screaming and ranting of the 40 severely disturbed mental patients who shared his crowded ward in the clinic south of Moscow.

Mr. Yevsyukov, a former airline navigator who has been trying for nine years to emigrate from the Soviet Union, was released from the mental clinic a week ago, after the intervention of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and dissident.

In an interview Saturday, he described his experiences in the mental ward, and his family's four-generation conflict with society.

He is one of 14 prisoners whose cases were taken up by Mr. Sakharov in a personal appeal to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Two imprisoned rights advocates on the list, Anatoli Koryagin and Sergei Khodorovich, have been told they will be freed and forced to leave the country.

Mr. Koryagin, a psychiatrist sentenced to 12 years in labor camps and internal exile for exposing the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents, was reportedly transferred Saturday to a jail in the eastern Ukraine, of Kharkov, in the eastern Ukraine,

apparently in preparation for his expulsion from the country.

The releases, together with official promises of changes in the law and the freeing of several lesser-known dissidents, have stirred widespread speculation that the authorities have decided on a new approach to human rights issues.

But Mr. Yevsyukov is not among those who expect to benefit from such a change, if it comes. While there is international pressure on the Soviet authorities to relax their grip on Jews denied permission to emigrate, divided families and prisoners serving time for political or religious reasons, Mr. Yevsyukov sees little prospect for people like him — Russian citizens who simply want to leave.

Mr. Yevsyukov said his father and grandfather were peasant farmers who built up farms in the Lipetsk region, 300 miles (485 kilometers) southeast of Moscow.

In the 1930s, during Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture, Mr. Yevsyukov said, his grandfather was sent to prison for

See SOVIET, Page 6



U.S. Yacht Wins Again, Is One Victory From Regaining Cup

A chase boat pulls alongside the Australian yacht Kookaburra III on Monday as it was losing its third straight America's Cup race to Stars & Stripes, by 1 minute, 46 seconds. A caller reported

that a bomb had been placed aboard the Australian 12-meter, but a search after the race found nothing. The Australian skipper declined an offer by officials to cancel the race. Sports, Page 15.

As Election Nears, U.K. Politicians Show New Faces to Public

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — "I do hate an untidy kitchen," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, noting a spill on the counter. After a quick swipe with a towel, she righted her apron and turned back to a pot of boiling red cabbage on the stove.

As a camera crew and interviewer wedged themselves into a corner of the prime minister's official residence, Mrs. Thatcher explained how the violet-colored cabbage liquor, when poured into a solution of sodium bicarbonate, would turn green.

There was a lesson in the experiment,

said Mrs. Thatcher, who studied research chemistry before entering politics. "Don't put sodium bicarbonate into red cabbage if you don't want a disaster at the dinner table."

These and other bits of Mrs. Thatcher's kitchen wisdom were revealed to British television audiences last week on "Take Nobody's Word for It," a science program that each week features a guest.

It was the latest in a recent series of appearances by the prime minister on programs having little or nothing to do with politics. The goal is to show a side of Mrs. Thatcher that even many of her supporters doubt exists — that of a caring, feminine and sometimes even funny woman.

On radio's "Woman's Hour," the prime minister confessed that she suffers from nerves every time she walks into the House of Commons. In a documentary special called "The Englishwoman's War," Mrs. Thatcher took viewers into her closet to boast that she wears many of her dresses for years and confide that she buys her underwear at Britain's top budget clothing store, Marks & Spencer.

She turned up on "Saturday Supers," a children's pop music and call-in show.

The prime minister is not the only political leader here who feels her image needs to be burnished a bit as Britain heads toward national elections. The Labor Party leader,

Neil Kinnock, was a "Saturday Supers" guest in December, and the Liberal Party leader, David Steel, is scheduled for February.

Mrs. Thatcher is not required to hold a vote until July 1988, when she completes the fifth year of her second term. But she is certain to choose the moment when she thinks her chances are best. The opening of the official three-week campaign still may be as early as 17 months away, or it could come as soon as this spring, a prospect that campaign managers of all political stripes believe is much more likely.

In the meantime, Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives, Labor and the third-ranking alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats

trying to capture the imagination of an electorate that all acknowledge is more volatile in terms of party loyalty, and more apathetic in terms of issues, than any in recent years.

Public opinion polls have swung wildly in recent months; a week ago, one gave the Conservatives an eight-point lead while another showed Labor five points ahead. None of the parties is seen as able to win a parliamentary majority at present. Voter dissatisfaction with the two principal party leaders, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kinnock, far outstrips popular approval of them.

While the Conservative Party has begun

See THATCHER, Page 6

More Hostages Threatened; Waite Reportedly 'Arrested'

BEIRUT — The pro-Iranian group believed to be holding two Americans and three Frenchmen captive, Islamic Jihad, said Monday that it would kill foreign hostages if the United States attacked Lebanon.

Two militia leaders said they believed that the Anglican church envoy, Terry Waite, who had sought the release of captives in Lebanon and has been missing since Jan. 20, had been arrested, not kidnapped.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said in London that he had asked Iran to help find Mr. Waite.

Islamic Jihad, in a statement, said that it would kill foreign hostages if Washington intervened forcibly in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

The warning was similar to a threat made Saturday night by another group, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which said it kidnapped four professors from Beirut University College on Jan. 24.

The group said it would kill the professors, three Americans and an Indian who holds U.S. resident alien status, unless 400 guerrillas were freed from Israeli prisons within a week. The Israeli defense

minister, Yitzhak Rabin, rejected the demand Sunday.

The message Monday from Islamic Jihad was sent with a black and white photograph of Terry A. Anderson, an American journalist kidnapped in West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Islamic Jihad also is believed to be holding an American agronomist, Thomas M. Sutherland, as well as Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, who are French diplomats, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a French journalist.

The group claims to have killed two Western hostages: a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, in 1985 and a French sociologist, Michel Saurat, a year ago.

Islamic Jihad's threat on Monday appeared to be a response to the U.S. Navy sending warships in the Mediterranean toward Lebanon last week and sending a five-ship task force toward the main Iran-Iraq battlefield near Basra in the northern Gulf.

In Damascus, two Lebanese militia leaders said after separate meetings with Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria that they believed that Mr. Waite had been arrested, not kidnapped.

Neither Walid Jumblat of the Druze militia nor Nabih Berri of the Shiite Muslim Amal group said what distinction was intended between "arrest" and "kidnap."

Political analysts in Damascus said they believed an underground group in Lebanon might be holding Mr. Waite temporarily in an effort to prevent any U.S. retaliation for the kidnapping of the professors.

"I believe he is arrested," Mr. Jumblat said, adding, "but don't think he is kidnapped."

Mr. Berri said: "What I know is that Waite is arrested now."

Mr. Jumblat denied reports that Mr. Waite was being held in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, but neither he nor Mr. Berri revealed the identity or motives of Mr. Waite's captors.

In London, Mr. Runcie's office said the archbishop had written to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, to seek help in finding Mr. Waite.

A spokeswoman would not say if a reply had been received from Mr. Rafsanjani, who said on television last week that Iran would help if it could to find Mr. Waite.



Above, Terry Waite, left, with the Druze leader Walid Jumblat a few days before Mr. Waite disappeared. Right, the photograph of a kidnapped American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, delivered with Islamic Jihad's warning Monday. Below, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament.



68 Girls Died In Iraqi Raid On a School, Iran Reports

BAHRAIN — Iran said Monday that 68 girls were killed at school in an Iraqi raid, as both sides continued assaults on towns and cities.

Baghdad reported more fighting on the southern front, where an Iranian drive on Basra, Iraq's second largest city, is in its fourth week.

Iraq said its jets hit targets in the central Iranian city of Isfahan and in Reyaiyeh in northwestern Iran.

Iraq said its planes attacked military and economic targets in Al-Amarah, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Basra. Al-Amarah is on the main road between Basra and Baghdad.

Diplomats in the region say that the Iranian objective might be to cut this road, Iraq's major military route to the south.

Tehran Radio said the 68 girls were killed in Iraqi raids on two schools Sunday in the city of Mianeh, 250 miles northwest of Tehran.

The radio said 150 other people were injured in the raid, but gave no details.

Mianeh was one of at least seven towns hit in Iraqi raids Sunday. Iran's national news agency said scores of people were killed or wounded those raids.

Iraq has reported at least 2,000 civilians killed and 7,000 injured in Iraqi air and missile attacks since Jan. 9, when Iraq launched its latest offensive on the southern front.

Baghdad, which has been hit by seven surface-to-surface missiles in that time, puts Iraq's casualty toll at hundreds.

Hungary Sets Up Rival to Official Writers' Group

BUDAPEST — Hungary has authorized the formation of a new writers' association, apparently because of an ideological dispute with the official Writers' Union.

The state press agency MTI announced Monday the creation of the new "basic organization of writers, poets and translators."

It said that 111 members have joined the organization, which it said was "open to all writers, poets and translators who accept the aims of the Hungarian trade union movement."

Creation of the association is the latest step in a dispute between the Communist Party and the 400 members of the Writers' Union that came into the open in November after the union elected a leadership critical of party policies.

The minister of culture, Bela Kopecezi, said Saturday in the party newspaper, *Munkacsigazdasag*, that the Writers' Union no longer officially represented the literary sector.

Union members, voting by secret ballot in November for the first time, elected a board of 71 members that has been openly critical of party policies.

The board then appointed a president, general secretary and other officials who are in bad standing with the party.

Mr. Kopecezi said Saturday that about 30 writers have left the union to show opposition to its leadership.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pakistan Shelling of India Reported

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian Army has evacuated 20,000 to 25,000 residents from 100 border villages in Kashmir State after Pakistani troops shelled parts of the area over the weekend, according to reports Monday.

A local journalist in Jammu, summer capital of the state, said there have been four incidents of firing across the border over the weekend. The journalist was reached by telephone Monday and said he had seen "Indian tanks taking position on the border" and the evacuation of civilians.

He said he toured the border and spoke to military officials who outlined the scope of the evacuation. A spokesman for the Indian Defense Ministry in New Delhi said he was unable to comment on the reports of firing or evacuation. A Pakistani diplomat, who requested anonymity, said, "It is normal to have a few shots fired on the border."

China Warns Against Stifling Dissent
BEIJING (NYT) — The Chinese government moved forcefully Monday to limit the campaign against intellectual dissent, in a sharply worded front-page editorial in the official Communist Party paper, the *People's Daily*, as well as other major papers.

Apparently fearing that the campaign to silence critics of the party is being carried too far in some areas, the editorial stated that only party members should be affected. In a reference to the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976, the editorial said that no political movement was to be begun and that suppression of criticism was "impermissible."

Many of the editorial's themes were laid out in a speech last week by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The editorial's length and prominence suggested that the attacks on divergent views in many parts of China might be interfering with the new economic order.

Sakharov Invited to Soviet Forum
MOSCOW (WP) — Andrei D. Sakharov has been invited to participate in an officially sponsored forum on nuclear issues this month in Moscow, a spokesman for the organizing committee said Monday.

The spokesman said Mr. Sakharov would respond Tuesday and was expected to accept. The dissident scientist said Monday that he had not yet received the invitation and could not give an answer until he knew more about it.

Mr. Sakharov returned to Moscow in December after almost seven years in internal exile in Gorky.

China Said to Reject Cambodia Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Monday that China and the Khmer Rouge had rejected proposed direct talks between him and Heng Samrin, leader of Cambodia's Vietnam-backed government.

Mr. Sihanouk said here that he welcomed the idea of the talks, which would have been the first direct talks between Cambodia's warring factions, but could not act without agreement of his coalition allies.

He said their opposition had dimmed his hopes for solution of the eight-year war in Cambodia, and he added that he felt that political initiatives were needed to back up what he claimed was his army's growing military strength.

BBC Protests a Raid on Its Offices

LONDON (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corp. on Monday protested a police raid at its Scottish offices, and opposition legislators accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of trying to intimidate journalists.

The Conservative government denied it sought the search warrants for the seizure over the weekend of film and documents relating to a coming TV series, "Secret Society." The series included a segment on Zircos, Britain's first spy satellite. The BBC withdrew the segment after the government said it endangered national security.

Parliament scheduled for Tuesday an emergency debate on the action against the BBC. The BBC chairman, Marmaduke Hussey, made the complaint in a letter to the two cabinet ministers responsible for the police and for Scotland. He complained about the scope of the raid, in which police removed two vansloads of material covering the entire six-part series.

Spain Flies Police to Morocco Enclave

MELILLA, Spain (Reuters) — Spain flew extra riot police to its enclave of Melilla in Morocco following disturbances in which more than 40 people were injured and several Muslim leaders detained, officials said Monday.

The weekend rioting was the worst since residents of Moroccan origin, who technically are illegal aliens, began demanding Spanish citizenship more than a year ago. The violence was also linked to Spain's refusal last month of a Spanish-Moroccan commission to study the future of Melilla and its sister enclave, Ceuta.

For the Record

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, conferred Monday with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer after arriving in East Berlin for a two-day visit. (UPI)

White Opponents Assert Pretoria Abuses Detainees

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's white opposition party Monday opened its campaign for the May general election by charging that the government had suppressed reports of psychiatric abuse of political detainees.

The liberal Progressive Federal Party, opening a parliamentary debate on a no-confidence motion, accused the government of keeping white voters uninformed and said the election could not be free and fair.

The government in June imposed emergency laws, including heavy censorship, to quell black political violence and demands for majority rule.

Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressives, said: "The government has imposed a form of law and order in our country. But does it realize the enormity of the damage it is doing to the very fabric of our society?"

Taking advantage of parliamentary privilege, which allows the media to report debates in the chamber, Mr. Eglin introduced a study involving some of the estimated 25,000 people held without trial under emergency regulations. He said that 38 percent had suffered severe mental strain.

Accusing the authorities of distorting news of violence among blacks, Mr. Eglin quoted residents who said that police stood by as rightist vigilantes moved through one township last month attacking government opponents.

Finance Minister Barend J. du Plessis defended the emergency decree, telling Parliament: "I don't want to stand here boasting statistics about dead people, but it's a fact that since these measures were introduced, fewer people have died."

In introducing the no-confidence motion, Mr. Eglin was attempting

to capitalize on dissension with the ruling party.

Last week, National Party leaders ordered Albert Botha, a member of Parliament, to leave the party or retract calls to involve the banned African National Congress in peace talks.

On Monday, Mr. Botha issued a statement pledging to adhere to the party position. He said that he had sought to challenge the party leadership, and said, "I accept that the ANC may not be included in the process of negotiation before it forswears terrorism and violence."

Politicians expect the May 6 election for the all-white House of Assembly to be the bitterest ever contested in South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party has 27 of the chamber's 178 seats compared with the National Party's 127. The Progressives have gained support since doubts sur-

rounded among National Party reformers over President P. W. Botha's commitment to ease segregation.

Recently, a liberal National Party parliamentarian resigned to run for Parliament as an independent and Pretoria's ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, left his post and indicated he might also seek office as an independent.

In addition, prominent National Party supporters including academics, businessmen and sports personalities have voiced opposition to party policies.

There were three other developments:

• Thamus Swanepoel, a retired police brigadier who crushed a black rebellion in Soweto in 1976, said Monday he would decide by Saturday if he would run for office as a member of the rightist Conservative Party.

• A black policeman was stoned,

doused in gasoline and burned to death Monday. The government's Bureau for Information said Constable L.S. Kordlo was off duty when he was attacked at Guguletu, near Cape Town.

Black men were detained for questioning in connection with the attack, the bureau said.

• Prime Minister Brian Maloney of Canada said Sunday that his country was close to ending diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. Agence France-Press reported from Senegal.

Ending a weeklong African tour, he said at a news conference that violence would increase in South Africa if new economic sanctions were not imposed on the country's white minority government.

He said Canada would take new measures, which he did not detail, if there was no progress in the near future.

French Journalists Feel Government's Grip on the Broadcast Media Tightening Again

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The role of the French state in the media, a recurring controversy, has come back into focus as journalists accuse the government of trying to strengthen its control, particularly in television.

Ironically, the issue has arisen as Agence France-Presse, which had a civil servant at its head for eight

years, replaced him with a journalist.

Agreeing on a new chairman for AFP, one of the four main Western news agencies, took five weeks after the Dec. 18 resignation of Henri Piguet, who had held the job since 1979. His replacement is Jean-Louis Guillaud, a former newspaper and television journalist.

Mr. Piguet's resignation came amid a strike by journalists and amid financial losses that reached more than 63.6 million francs (\$7.1 million) in 1985.

But he could take comfort in the fact that, politically, he had survived three different governments — a rare achievement in France's media.

Appointed under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Piguet remained as head of AFP during the five years of Socialist government that ended with parliamentary elections in March. He then held on to his post under the new conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

While AFP is not officially state-owned, the government has a majority financial stake in the agency.

As Mr. Piguet held the reins at AFP, many of his colleagues in other branches of the media came and went at the behest of politicians.

One of them was Mr. Guillaud. In 1981, when the Socialist Party won both presidential and parlia-



Jean-Louis Guillaud

At FR3, where major personnel changes are already under way, journalists protested by staging a limited one-day strike recently over what they perceived as a lack of consultation.

At Antenne-2, the news programs have the highest ratings of any in France, a factor that in most countries would guarantee the continued employment of its journalists. But it is there that many observers of the French media expect the most spectacular changes.

Among the journalists considered the most vulnerable at the channel is Claude Sérillon. Political sources say that it is Mr. Sérillon's entourage that wants him to go.

Mr. Sérillon presented the main evening news bulletin on Saturday, Dec. 6, the day a student died after being beaten by police. Allegations against the police were supported in the program by witnesses who said they had seen the beating take place. The program reportedly angered the government.

The incident was the most serious in several weeks of social upheaval and strikes that afflicted the Chirac government until mid-January.

If Mr. Sérillon is forced to leave, the task of dismissing him will fall to Elie Vannier, recruited from Radio Luxembourg to be the new head of the Antenne-2's news service.

According to French press reports, at least three other well-known journalists turned down the job, fearing that their first obligation would be to purge the staff.

At AFP, several possible candidates also refused to be considered for the chairman's job, mainly because turning the agency's finances around will be a gargantuan task.

According to AFP, the agency's outstanding debt by the end of last year stood at \$33 million.

Much of increase in this debt is ascribed to the enormous cost of setting up and running a foreign

photo service. In 1985, the London-based Reuters agency took over the non-U.S. photo network of United Press International that had earlier served AFP.

In a restructuring effort to reduce losses, the agency announced layoffs and a transfer of some of its foreign-language services from France to other parts of the world, prompting two journalists' strikes.

When Mr. Guillaud's candidacy for the post was finally announced, it was done so by Mr. Chirac himself. Several heads of regional newspaper chains, represented on the AFP board of directors, objected that the obvious blessing of the prime minister would compromise

AFP's independence. Mr. Guillaud was finally elected by seven votes to six on Jan. 22.

The government's influence over the media extends to radio. Apart from state-owned Radio France, a number of commercial stations serve Paris and the provinces.

A publicly owned company, Sofradis, is the principal shareholder in several of these stations, including Radio Monte Carlo, which although it operates mainly from Paris was set up under Monaco law.

The station, while prominent in France, has a respected Arab-language service that broadcasts to the Middle East, making it an influential voice in the Arab world.

While many French newspapers hold allegiances to political parties, the state has no direct role in newspaper operations or content. AFP, however, is heavily subsidized by the government.

The French state's involvement in broadcasting can be dated to President Charles de Gaulle, whose own radio experience began in London during World War II when he talked to his compatriots under Nazi occupation over the British Broadcasting Corp.

To head off new moves by the state to influence broadcasting, journalists at radio and television

stations have started to set up "journalists' societies" independent of the trade unions to protect their independence.

But, with a new round of elections little more than a year away and with Mr. Chirac expected to challenge the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, for the Elysée Palace, many expect the battle to be tough.

Mr. Elkabbach, of Europe 1, has warned against "butchery."

"If there is no dialogue," he said, "if decisions are taken haphazardly, as is happening, if sacrifices are offered up to those who demand them, we are heading for a serious crisis in the media."

U.S. to Target 3 Leftist Nations on Rights Issues

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The United States said Monday that it intended to take a more aggressive stance against rights violations in Cuba, Romania and Bulgaria, placing them in the "glare of public view" at the UN Commission on Human Rights that opened its annual six-week session here.

In what appears to mark an attempt to project a higher public profile than usual at the 43-nation session, the new U.S. ambassador, E. Robert Wallach, said he hoped to bring prominent "witnesses," such as recently freed Soviet dissidents, to testify on human rights.

Mr. Wallach also said he would question Soviet delegates on recent Soviet human rights activities, including the release of Andrei D. Sakharov and other dissidents from internal exile or imprisonment.

"Human rights has finally come of age in a most ironic way," Mr. Wallach said at a news conference. "The Soviets have acknowledged

that human rights are a fundamental right, and we welcome that."

"But," he added, "the United States will remain as interested in human rights in the Soviet Union as it has been in the past."

U.S. officials have provided a number of indications of a new higher profile, including plans for Vernon E. Wallers, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations in New York, to appear before the commission later this month to formally inaugurate the U.S. initiative against Cuba.

The U.S. delegation will try to make the human rights commission a commission of accomplishments," Mr. Wallach said. Washington, he added, planned to introduce a "temperate, but not mild" resolution making Cuba a separate agenda item to focus debate on its human rights record.

The UN commission meets here annually to discuss human rights violations, review human rights developments worldwide, and pass resolutions calling for change and compliance with the UN Charter

on Human Rights. Often criticized for being ineffective or overly politicized, it is nevertheless regarded as a premier world forum for discussions on human rights.

Although some Western delegates said privately that they welcomed the American initiative against Cuba, several voiced concern that an outright attack could further politicize the often stormy debates here.

One Western delegate said that during a preliminary U.S.-Cuban confrontation over human rights at the UN General Assembly in New York last year, Havana responded to reports of a new initiative by circulating counter-resolutions on U.S. persecution of Puerto Ricans, blacks and American Indians.

Mr. Wallach acknowledged that he expected the recent killing of a black man in New York's Howard Beach section, and anti-black demonstrations in Georgia, to come up during the course of the debates.

At the same time, he also acknowledged that a U.S. attempt to

move consideration of rights violations in Chile from a separate agenda item to a more general category, while harshly criticizing Cuba, could draw criticism or interpretation of a shift in U.S. policy away from criticizing rights violations in countries ruled by rightist authoritarian regimes.

Mr. Wallach also said the United States planned to try to draw new attention to the plight of minorities in Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the continuing problem of rights violations in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wallach appears undamned. He has already held several briefings for Western journalists, and arrived with a press spokesman, unlike his predecessor, Richard D. Schifter, an undersecretary of state for human rights affairs.

Mr. Wallach has already provoked some controversy by insisting that his name be spelled without capital letters on all formal documents, and daily wearing a yellow rose in his lapel.

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مكتبة الأصيل

In New York City, a Would-Be Crazy Turns Out to Be a Parking Garage Visionary

By William B. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Pronsky is vindicated, as people who sometimes seem totally crazy so often are in New York City. It is a compassionate city in that way.

Mr. Pronsky had the idea of trying to sell parcels of cement in Brooklyn's Park Slope section for thousands of dollars. They are spaces in a parking garage, which Mr. Pronsky is marketing as the city's first "car condominiums."

The 40-year-old developer said people had called him crazy — and a lot worse — but then a strange thing happened: People began buying the spaces. Some of the people do not own cars, purchasing the spaces as investment properties, albeit very small ones.

Even more, they are paying from \$30,000 to \$34,000 for the spaces, depending on the size — the average is about

7.5 feet (2.3 meters) by 16.5 feet; a monthly maintenance and property tax fee of \$147, and an optional \$45 fee for transportation to and from the garage.

Mr. Pronsky walks prospects over to his six-floor, 145-spot parking garage — steam cleaned, de-greased and freshly painted inside and out with decorative murals and designs — at Union Street and Seventh Avenue, where he shows them a selection of spaces on various floors, with various views, in various proximity to the elevators.

A parking spot owner recalled this scene of a couple who were considering buying: "Oh, this is nice," said a woman looking down at a space between two freshly painted yellow lines. "Don't you think this is nice, Harry?" she asked a male companion, who stared silently at the space.

About half of the spots are sold. One buyer said he put down 40 percent and is paying \$217 a month on the

mortgage loan, a \$147 monthly maintenance and the \$45 transportation charge.

"That comes to about \$409 a month," he said, "which was more than the rent on my apartment before I moved to New York, plus the \$12,000 down. I often think it's nuts to be working to support a parking space. But I was convinced that thieves and alternate side of the street parking and parking tickets would do me in."

Buyers ask Mr. Pronsky if they may decorate their spaces, sleep in their cars or hold parties there. They may not. It is against condominium bylaws. Nor may they keep motorcycles or boats or trucks there. These and other issues will no doubt be subject to debate at condominium board meetings.

"Ridiculous!" said a local resident passing by, referring to car condominiums. "Disgusting," said another. "This is what homes cost here 10 years ago." Indeed, Mr. Pronsky

himself was selling the neighborhood's first condominiums, seven-room condominiums, in 1977 for \$23,000.

"It blows people's minds," Mr. Pronsky said. "For the price of a house they are getting a piece of concrete the size of this desk."

"These people are very shortsighted," he said of his detractors. "As Will Rogers once said: 'They aren't making any more parking spaces' — or words to that effect."

"Some buyers," he said, "say their friends laugh at them for paying so much, but I don't think it's so much. These spaces will be worth \$100,000 someday, someday soon."

The first spots were sold to renters in the garage last summer for \$25,000, then the price went to \$29,000, and this month Mr. Pronsky raised the prices to \$30,000 to \$34,000.

"Garage owners in Manhattan are calling me about this

concept," he said. "They think: \$30,000 in Park Slope; \$130,000 in Manhattan."

Not only are they not making any more parking spaces in Park Slope, several garages there have been converted into apartments. Mr. Pronsky recently bought a second home because it was one of the rare ones in the neighborhood with a garage. He uses the garage and rents out the house.

Residents of Park Slope say the parking situation there worsens as more people move into the neighborhood.

They say that after 6 P.M. it can take more than an hour to find a space.

"After 10," said one owner, "forget it."

The car-condo owners say one of their favorite sights is watching other cars go round and round in search of a parking place.

Suriname Insurrection Adds to Economic Ills

Tribesmen Seek to Oust Military Ruler

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

MOENGO, Suriname — In the most dramatic moment of a guerrilla war that has lasted more than six months, rebels took control of Moengo, Suriname's main mining center, for more than a week last year before the army swept them back into the rain forest.

The insurrection pits a disaffected former soldier, Rommy Bruns, and a group of jungle tribesmen against the unpopular forces of the self-proclaimed leftist revolutionary, Desi Bouterse, who is Suriname's military ruler.

The guerrilla war has posed the most disruptive threat to Suriname's government since the coup that brought Commander Bouterse to power in 1980.

The U.S.-owned bauxite mine in the remote village of Moengo remains shut, choking Suriname's primary source of foreign exchange. In his quest for international assistance, Commander Bouterse has found little sympathy. His government has been accused often of human rights abuses.

Surinamese officials accuse the Dutch of turning the world against them. The Netherlands, the former colonial power in this small country on the northeast shoulder of South America, cut off development aid four years ago.

More recently, Dutch officials publicized evidence of indiscriminate killing by army soldiers in the capital, Paramaribo, and in eastern villages. Last month Commander Bouterse asked the Dutch ambassador to leave.

The United States and France have warned Commander Bouterse not to seek aid from Libya, which is suspected of trying to establish a base in Suriname for terrorist operations.

Commander Bouterse, 41, said in an interview that some foreign powers, which he declined to name, had offered him a haven and "several million dollars" to abandon Suriname. But he said he had no intention of doing so.

Commander Bouterse, who rose from sergeant to lieutenant colonel after taking power in 1980, and now prefers the title of commander, is promising democratic elections by early next year.

Many Surinamese are skeptical, recalling unfulfilled past pledges. A new constitution, due in draft form in March, is expected to preserve a dominant role for the armed forces.

Commander Bouterse said that, at the urging of supporters, he was "seriously considering" running for president.

The 1980 coup displaced the ci-

vilian democratic government that assumed control upon Suriname's independence in 1975. Hopes for an early return to democracy were undermined in December 1982 when 15 prominent opposition figures were killed without trial.

Now Maroon tribesmen, descended from slaves who fled Portuguese and Dutch plantation owners centuries ago, have rallied behind Mr. Bruns, a 24-year-old former sergeant, in seeking to force Commander Bouterse out.

The rebellion appears to present little military threat, but diplomats and local people say it promotes political turmoil and further darkens Suriname's prospects for economic recovery.

Guerrilla activity has caused thousands of villagers to flee to Paramaribo and neighboring French Guiana. In December, Commander Bouterse estimated direct war damage to the economy at 95 million Surinamese guilders, or about \$53 million at the official exchange rate.

The bauxite mine at Moengo, owned by a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh-based Aluminum Co. of America, has been idle since Nov. 20, when guerrillas seized Moengo. Exports of bauxite, alumina and aluminum have provided more than 70 percent of Suriname's foreign exchange earnings.

Before allowing the Moengo operation to resume, the government wants to secure the site against guerrilla attacks.

"We have to sit and wait until the military tells us it's O.K.," said Wally Kowsalea, spokesman for Surinam, the Alcoa subsidiary.

Mr. Bruns, the rebel leader, grew up in Moengo Tapu, a village about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Moengo. While his forces are estimated to number fewer than 600, experts on Suriname's varied and dispersed Maroon clans say many in the tribal population of roughly 50,000 support the revolt.

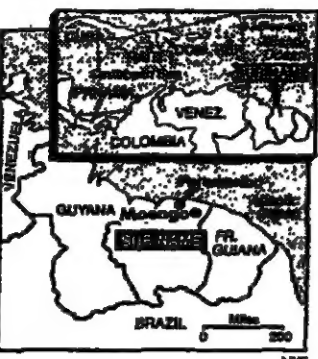
Since independence, Maroon tribal elders have vainly sought re-affirmation of regional autonomy that the Dutch allowed for more than 200 years. After the 1980 coup, Commander Bouterse set up local "people's committees" as parallel structures to villagers' traditional political units.

The Maroons also blame Colonel Bouterse for the economic hardships that resulted when the Dutch cut off aid following the 1982 killings.

It is unclear what kind of government Mr. Bruns would install. In interviews, he has spoken generally in favor of free elections and democratic administration.



Desi Bouterse



NYT

In Palm Beach, It's Russian Nobility Opposing French Royalty for Mayor

By Nick Madigan

New York Times Service

PALM BEACH, Florida — No one can say it is not an even match.

Both candidates running for mayor of Palm Beach were born in England. Both speak French fluently. Both have noble heritages stretching back centuries.

In Palm Beach, such credentials mean something.

Yveline de Marcellus Marix, the two-term incumbent, is related to both Charles de Gaulle, the ninth-century emperor of Western Europe, and Louis IX, who assumed the French throne in 1226.

The challenger in Tuesday's election, Paul Romanoff Ilyinsky, is the son of Grand Duke Dmitri of Russia and a direct descendant of the czars.

Mrs. Marix, who is called Deedy by her friends, said: "I once suggested, jokingly, that we should see all the battles my ancestors won, and see all the battles his ancestors won, and let the public decide who's best. He was furious, because I think my ancestors won more than his did."

In Palm Beach, where social standing and heredity are paramount, such concerns receive as much attention in political races as do taxes, parking space shortages and burglaries. The candidates, for the most part, wish that it were not so.

"There are issues, you know," said Mr. Ilyinsky, 59, a six-year town councilman. "The only thing that's not an issue is who Charles de Gaulle was and who anybody's ancestors were."

Mr. Ilyinsky and Mrs. Marix are old friends, but their friendship

may be sorely tested by the campaign.

Until a few days ago the race had been conducted in the traditional fashion — that is, gentle persuasion over cocktails, leaving the arm twisting to loyal friends.

But as election day draws near, both Mrs. Marix, 61, and Mr. Ilyinsky have gone on the offensive, even though both acknowledge that they agree on most issues.

"The gloves are off," said Mr. Ilyinsky. "I don't care if it reboots or not. Every once in a while you've got to have the courage of your convictions."

Mr. Ilyinsky's premise is that Palm Beach, a 12-mile (20-kilometer) peninsula reachable by bridge or boat, can no longer afford to isolate itself from the other main-

land communities in Palm Beach County, such as West Palm Beach and Boca Raton.

"We are in the fastest-growing county in the U.S. and we are its choicest plum," said Mr. Ilyinsky, who was taking telephone calls from constituents the other day aboard his 72-foot (22-meter) yacht.

"Palm Beach can no longer have a mayor who floats above us like a Michelangelo," he said. "We can't sit over here and smirk at West Palm Beach. We're victims of our own success. If we don't start talking to elected officials in other towns, we're going to be in a lot of trouble."

Mrs. Marix, who was the first woman elected both to the council and the mayor's post, shares her opponent's desire to lessen the burden of county taxes on town residents, but criticizes Mr. Ilyinsky's sometimes acerbic language and his irreverent humor.

"I believe one must be in control and always keep one's cool," said Mrs. Marix. "I have a terrific sense of humor, but where town business is concerned it's no time to make light of it."

Tuesday's election will also decide three of the council's five seats. But it is the race for mayor, an unexcused, two-year post, that continues to hold everyone's attention.

Mrs. Marix won re-election two years ago by a landslide over Jesse Newman, president of the Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Marix's husband, Nigel, is a former Royal Air Force pilot who fought in the Battle of Britain. The couple owned a travel agency in Palm Beach for 35 years.

She is fond of saying that when Mr. Ilyinsky was first elected to the town council in 1980, he squeaked in by seven votes. Since then, he has had little trouble getting re-elected.

Florida May Free Convicts To Ease Overcrowding

New York Times Service

TALLAHASSEE, Florida —

The state will probably have to start letting convicts out of their cells unless something is done quickly to relieve overcrowding in the prison system, officials say.

Governor Bob Martinez called for a special legislative session this week to consider an emergency appropriation of \$34.3 million for the corrections system.

A state law, enacted after settlement of a federal lawsuit charging that Florida's overcrowded prisons constituted cruel and unusual punishment, requires the release of prisoners if the system reaches 99 percent of capacity. On Friday, there were 32,544 inmates, 106 short of the limit.

Mr. Martinez warned that this could mean the release of more than 200 prisoners "within a matter of weeks, if not days."

He said they would include "22 inmates convicted of murder, 32 inmates convicted of sex offenses, including 15 convicted of sex of-

fenses against children, 30 inmates convicted of offenses involving firearms and 153 inmates convicted of offenses involving the sale of dangerous drugs."

Those prisoners would ordinarily be eligible for release this month, but Mr. Martinez said he opposed early release, even if it was only one day.

The state's booming population is cited as a key factor in straining the capacity of the corrections system, along with tougher sentencing and a reluctance to spend money on prisons.

Hundreds of inmates are living in olive drab tents at many of the state's 32 prisons.

Other states have found themselves in a similar predicament. A federal judge held Texas in contempt of court last month for failing to carry out prison improvements the court had ordered. Several states, particularly in the South, are under court order to ease overcrowded conditions.

Donald Lowitz, U.S. Disarmament Delegate, Dies

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Donald S. Lowitz, 57, the U.S. representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, died here Saturday, apparently of a heart attack.

His death occurred on the eve of the resumption of talks by the 40 nations of the conference, which meets at United Nations headquarters here.

Mr. Lowitz, a Chicago attorney, had headed the U.S. delegation to the conference since 1984, focusing primarily on a U.S. draft treaty for banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

The Geneva talks on chemical weapons have made steady progress during Mr. Lowitz's tenure. Over the past three weeks he had been involved in intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nations.

The disarmament conference is separate from the U.S.-Soviet negotiations here on nuclear and space weapons.

Mr. Lowitz was born and educated in Chicago, receiving his legal degrees from Northwestern. He worked as an assistant U.S. attor-

ney for the northern district of Illinois from 1954 to 1959 and held other U.S. government posts, both in Chicago and Washington.

Idris Barzani, 44, Kurdish Rebel Leader

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Idris Barzani, 44, a Kurdish guerrilla leader opposed to the Iraqi government, died Sunday of heart failure, Iran's press agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Barzani, with his brother Massoud, led the Kurdish Democratic Party in a rebellion demanding autonomy for Iraq's 2.5 million Kurds.

They are from a large Kurdish clan, and their father, Mustafa Barzani, led the insurgency against the Baghdad government from the 1930s until 1975, when the Iranian government withdrew its support as part of a treaty with Iraq. Mustafa Barzani died in 1979.

Alessandro Blasetti, 86, Italian Movie Director

ROME (Reuters) — Alessandro Blasetti, 86, an Italian film director who made his name with a series of historical films in the 1930s and 1940s, died Sunday. He had a circulatory illness for several years.

Mr. Blasetti, who began making movies in 1928 after working as a journalist and film critic, rose to prominence with the 1934 movie "1860," a view of Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily seen through the eyes of two peasants. In 1934, his "Vocchia Guardia," ("Old Guard") put him at odds with Mussolini's regime.



Donald S. Lowitz

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Communism at Issue

It is a spectacle of rare proportions. The 20th century's two greatest experiments in government are consumed by inward struggle. Soviet and Chinese leaders decided that their nations could not move forward without moving in some ways toward the capitalist economies rejected by their revolutions and without embracing some elements of freedom. But how much and what sort of movement can their Communist systems take without revolution or reaction?

The Soviet system that Mikhail Gorbachev hopes to reform has been around almost twice as long as the Chinese brand. Stalin implanted it more brutally and firmly than did the Chinese, who worried over their grafted version almost from the start. Also, China has a tradition of activism among students and other elites.

Russian-style dissent seems more individual. The experience of the rehabilitated Deng Xiaoping and others in the Cultural Revolution taught them firsthand the evils of arbitrary authority. Russians with such memories have not made it back to power.

Mr. Deng began his reforms in 1978. The centrality of agriculture in China gave him a natural starting point. Dramatic success in that sector launched him well into reform — and its attendant problems. When economic movement began to jar the system, talk turned to reforming the bureaucracy. When this debate went public, the reformers soared to grander goals — free speech, a free press, more open elections. Then, last month, the students took to the streets, and Mr. Deng cracked down.

Mr. Gorbachev, meanwhile, has been in

office less than two years and has spent much of his energy just trying to rouse a torpid society to the severity of Soviet problems. His forays against the KGB and now against sluggishness in the party itself demonstrate the extremes to which he feels it necessary to go to ignite reforms.

The reform impetus in both cases comes almost exclusively from the top. Workers cherish security, managers the simplicity of the old controls, bureaucrats and party members their power. Can reforms prevail against these entrenched groups, or without them? For now, Mr. Gorbachev finds allies among intellectuals. Mr. Deng did, too, until they leaped ahead of him. His response and that of Zhao Ziyang, the new party leader, is to try the path of reforms with limited purges of radicals.

At the age of 82, Mr. Deng nears the end of his rule, and experts ask whether reforms can outlast him. Mr. Gorbachev at 56 has barely begun. He seems to have all of Mr. Deng's energy and vision, but perhaps not his guile. And perhaps Russian society will prove more resistant to change than China's. Certainly its multi-ethnic nature makes decentralization look even riskier.

Mr. Deng, confronted by demands for more freedoms more quickly, has just pulled back. Mr. Gorbachev, confronted by inertia, pushes boldly forward. The general loosening of controls that each has chosen elicits sympathy in the West. Beyond that, outsiders can do little to influence these remarkable endeavors which, win or lose, will do so much to shape the world.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Now Filipinos Decide

For the benefit of the producers of inscribed T-shirts and coffee mugs and comparable message-bearing wares, someone a while back revised the famous saying to read: "When the going gets tough, the tough go shopping." No one has done more to give life to this revised maxim over the years than Imelda Marcos, wife of the deposed Philippine president, Ferdinand Marcos. Last week it became plain that she is still working at it, when news of her foray into the unaccustomed world of army surplus became known. Was Mrs. Marcos making her \$2,000 worth of purchases to suit up an I-shall-return landing force planning to recapture the Philippines for her husband? Or was she, as Mr. Marcos said, merely seeking to outfit their Hawaii-based security guard properly? We don't know.

Before we could settle down to address the question seriously, our attention was distracted by the inebriated spectacle of a bare-chested Mr. Marcos punching and kicking and otherwise cavorting in his gym clothes in a televised videotape apparently meant to reassure his supporters that he is fit as a fiddle and ready (no one has doubted that he was willing) to reassume the burdens of office in the Philippines.

The trouble with all this, of course, is that it is half-pitiful, half-comic, so that you sometimes forget that the true drama of the Philippines lies elsewhere. Evidently the Marcoses have been stirring around in the military politics that produced bursts of insurgency in the armed forces last week, although certainly the far more consequential instigators of insurgency and the far more serious threats to Corason Aquino's hold on office are in Manila.

From the day she took office as a result of a tumult of events that were neither quite properly an election nor a revolution — although both are cited as the basis of her claim to office — Mrs. Aquino has been

under assault by the Communist insurgency, by the Muslim insurgency, by the Marcos remnant and by the faction of her former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who quite clearly believed that she would stand aside for him after a period of figurehead leadership had passed. To date Mrs. Aquino has surprised everyone, most notably Mr. Enrile, who was unable, while defense minister, to push her out of office.

But it is hard to think of any leader of a country more pressed and endangered from more quarters than Mrs. Aquino is today. To a very considerable extent her survival so far has been a result of her strong will and political intuition and, no less important, her ability to hold the loyalty of the key professional soldier in the Philippines, General Fidel V. Ramos.

One reason she has been in such great peril is that, in large part as a result of her own early choices, she has been operating in a kind of institutional free float. She abolished the old constitution and the old legislature and cleaned out local offices much too sweepingly after her ascent to power, and so she has been without any but the most intangible mandate for the past year.

Filipinos are now voting on the new constitution proposed by a commission she set up. There may be much violence, or the vote may be fairly orderly. But if the constitution is accepted, then Cory Aquino, although still facing enormous threats and still in charge of a country with murderous problems, will have taken a step toward legitimacy that will bolster her claim on office and undergird her popular support. It is hardly an accident that the attempted overthrow, comic opera-style or not, came on the eve of this voting. In that sense the insurgency was very serious: Everyone knows that the voting could change the odds in Mrs. Aquino's favor.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Korean Way Forward

President Chun Doo Hwan's repressive South Korean government does not deserve much benefit of doubt. But Mr. Chun has caused now to be more reasonable. He desperately seeks success for the Olympics next year and the legitimacy the games will confer. This gives the democratic opposition real leverage. There could be an opportunity here for opposition leaders to find an accommodation, to establish democracy without a mutually destructive showdown.

The obstacles loom large. Compromise is not prominent in the Korean political tradition; a winner-take-all attitude seems ingrained. Yet on both sides some leaders privately profess flexibility. Public flexibility is constrained on the right by the military and on the left by the students. To suggest compromise is to risk loss of power, as one opposition leader has discovered. Trust remains the critical missing ingredient.

Recently the atmosphere has become even more difficult because of the death, under police torture, of a young political detainee. But under pressure the government took the highly unusual steps of accepting responsibility for the tragedy and dismissing the interior minister and the national police chief for their roles.

The central political debate is over the conflicting proposals for restructuring the constitution before President Chun steps down in 1988. He wants an indirect parliamentary system; the opposition wants a continued presidential system but with di-

rect elections. In theory there is room here for advancing democracy by compromise, but so far that has not happened.

Power is at stake as well as philosophy. Articulate and well known opposition leaders like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam would fare well in a direct democratic presidential election. The ruling party, with no equally appealing personalities, figures that its best bet is an indirect parliamentary system that maximizes the advantages of organization and incumbency. The government could force its plan through, but it hesitates for fear of tainting the credibility of the resulting regime both in South Korea and in the United States.

Lee Min Woo, an opposition leader, recently proposed a middle ground. The opposition would consider parliamentary rule in exchange for guarantees of broader political freedoms and truly free elections. His own party quickly repudiated him. Nonetheless, his plan focuses properly on the substance of democratization, freedoms and fair elections, rather than the form of government. Perhaps the opposition could reformulate this in some way that would test the Chun government's real intentions.

If a solution is not worked out this year, in time for orderly elections, 1988 could bring disorder and worse. That is a distinct possibility that moderates on both sides should now be doing their utmost to avoid. Let them find courage and take a chance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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An Anti-Stalinist Tide Is Flowing Again

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — For the first time in more than 20 years, anti-Stalinism is becoming a major factor in official Soviet politics. Explicit criticism of Stalin's long, often murderous rule was banned after the 1964 ouster of Nikita Khrushchev, who had made it a driving force of his reform campaigns. A glorification of the country's historical achievements, imposed by his conservative successor Leonid Brezhnev, prevailed for the next two decades. But since 1985, as Mikhail Gorbachev's own reform proposals have grown bolder, so, too, have sanctioned voices critical of the Stalinist era.

This year, the 50th anniversary of Stalin's bloody purge of the Communist Party, may bring a stronger form of official anti-Stalinism, with results beyond those promoted by Khrushchev.

The signs are both symbolic and tangible. Many figures in Khrushchev's de-Stalinization "thaw" are playing leading roles in Mr. Gorbachev's liberalization of cultural and intellectual life. Among them, to list a few, are writers Yevgeny Yevtushenko, Andrei Voznesensky, Vladimir Lukshin, Bulat Okudzhava, Chingiz Aitmatov, Kamil Ikranov and Mikhail Shatrov.

Well known anti-Stalinists have assumed influential posts under Mr. Gorbachev, among them Sergei Zalygin and Grigori Baklanov, the new editors of the journals *Novy Mir* and *Znamya*. In December, in rare public reference to the unforgotten de-Stalinization of the Khrushchev years, Mr. Shatrov revealed the official attitude: "Today, history is giving us one more chance."

A growing number of literary works already published or scheduled for publication this year indicate that discussion of the crimes of the Stalinist past is no longer taboo. The works include three novels, banned for 20 years, by major, established writers: Anatoli Rybakov's

"Children of the Arbat," a remembrance of the terror of the 1930s; Vladimir Dudintsev's "White Robes," an account of the repressions in science in the late 1940s; and Alexander Bek's "The New Appointment," a portrayal of moral corruption in the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Among the newer works on long-forbidden subjects are Anatoli Pristavkin's novels about Stalin's wartime deportation of small nationalities, and stories by other writers about individual victims of the terror. A Soviet critic recently welcomed this wave of "postponed books" as a "rehabilitation of artistic memory."

The same trend is evident in the theater and the cinema. Enormously popular plays, such as Mr. Shatrov's "Dictatorship of Conscience" and A. Burenvsky's "Speak, Out . . ." are assailing aspects of Stalin's legacy. Several anti-Stalinist films, notably Alexei German's "Roadchecks" and "My Friend Ivan Lapshin," have been released, and Tengiz Abuladze's "Repentance," the first Soviet film to give a full-scale portrayal of Stalin's terror, is showing in Soviet Georgia and soon will be released nationally.

Much of this cultural anti-Stalinism remains elliptical, not even mentioning the former dictator by name, but its collective impact should be underestimated. "Repentance," for example, is couched as an allegorical tale of universal tyranny, but it powerfully evokes in Soviet viewers, as Mr. Lukshin has written, "the cruel memory of errors and crimes." Moreover, if such works continue to appear they will be widely reviewed and thus provoke a larger and more explicit discussion of the Stalin era.

Nor is the new anti-Stalinism narrowly cultur-

al. The same trends are reflected in the work of economists, sociologists, political scientists and even historians, who form one of the Soviet Union's most censored and timid professions.

Anti-Stalinism had been dismissed by some Western scholars as a spent force. How is this resurgence to be explained? Part of the answer is the magnitude of Stalinist crimes, which claimed tens of millions of victims. Until those atrocities are fully acknowledged and discussed, they will remain an intensely contemporary issue for many Soviet citizens. As a result, Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for *glasnost*, or "openness," cannot easily be limited to current problems. A society that wants truth and openness, as Mr. Rybakov and other intellectuals have said, must be truthful and open about its past.

Above all, anti-Stalinism is the unavoidable corollary of Mr. Gorbachev's increasingly radical calls for reform. Despite important changes under Khrushchev, the underpinning institutions and procedures of the Soviet system are still those created by Stalin in the traumatic 1930s. Therefore, Mr. Gorbachev's various proposals to reduce the state's economic monopoly in favor of partial privatization and to curtail central bureaucratic control in favor of individual initiative in other areas of life bring him into fundamental conflict with Stalin's legacy.

In recent months, Gorbachev supporters have been remarkably explicit in linking the failures of the existing system to the Stalinist experience. Their complaints focus on a "bureaucratic labyrinth" that imposes a "complex of prohibitions" on society and treats everyone like a "cog."

Recalling that the bureaucratic system took shape in the 1930s amid, as one critic wrote, "bloody terror and mute submission," they call for the abolition of "obsolete forms and methods that emerged 50 years ago." Not surprisingly, many also find a relevant alternative in the far more liberal, marketized Soviet system of the 1920s, the New Economic Policy, known as NEP. They argue that by destroying it in 1929, Stalin betrayed Lenin's legacy.

As the struggle over reform intensifies, this kind of anti-Stalinism offers Mr. Gorbachev important advantages. It can help him undermine dogmas, legitimize change and attract idealistic supporters. But it is dangerous, because it calls into question Stalinist pillars of the Soviet system, such as the collectivized agriculture imposed from 1929 to 1933, and because, as Mr. Gorbachev and other officials admit, it stirs ancient deep divisions in society.

Although Mr. Gorbachev clearly stands behind the new anti-Stalinism, he has remained aloofly silent about the Stalinist past. When he finally speaks on this crucial subject, it will reveal much about his commitment to far-reaching change and about the forces that oppose it.

The writer, professor of politics at Princeton University, is a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.



In the Gulag before Gorbachev.

In the Gulag after Gorbachev.

Europe: But What About the Farmer in Bavaria?

By Pierre Lellouche

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — If they retained only 1,000 nuclear warheads between them — as Robert McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, advocated on this page on Jan. 24 — neither the Soviet Union nor the United States could mount a credible first strike, although there would be enough weapons on each side to contemplate a destructive second strike.

So much the better then for the United States and the Soviet Union, which would each be reasonably assured that the other would not attack it out of the blue.

However, assuming that a reduction to such low levels can be verified (which is by no means obvious), the central question this plan raises is: What would be its consequences for Europe? The logic of minimal deterrence, as French experience shows, excludes any extension of one's nuclear umbrella to anyone else.

In order to credibly extend its deterrent over Europe, the United States has constantly striven to acquire more weapons and greater accuracy so as to have more "options" than conceding defeat on the ground or escalating to all-out nuclear war. Hence the decision in 1979 to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles.

Under a regime of minimal deterrence, however, there would not be enough weapons to ensure adequate options. Each superpower, as France and Britain do today, would reserve the use of its small nuclear arsenal for last-resort deterrence of an attack directed at its own territory.

Thus, by adopting a minimalist strategy, the United States would in

fact adopt a posture of nuclear isolationism consistent with the trend of its public opinion but tragic for non-nuclear Europe, for this would be the end of the U.S. nuclear guarantee. Ironically, France and Britain would see the value of their small nuclear arsenals considerably enhanced.

The trouble with all this is that, rightly or wrongly, the NATO alliance was built on the notion that the farmer in Bavaria and the farmer in Iowa are equal in the face of nuclear danger. Withdrawal of American deterrence would inevitably signify the end of the Atlantic alliance as we know it.

To make things worse, contrary to what Mr. McNamara has been argu-

ing, there is no conventional alternative to nuclear deterrence. A first reason is money. A glance at budgets in the West shows that no government is in a position to increase its defense spending. Indeed the reverse is happening — and in Mr. Reagan's America, too. As to the "modest cost" of conventional arms, Mr. McNamara, as a former Pentagon chief, should know better. Nuclear arms are much cheaper than conventional forces. (In the United States as in France, the nuclear arsenal accounts for only 20 percent of total arms expenditures.)

A second reason is manpower. Conventional defenses require men, and men are turning into a scarce resource in the West, in part because of demographic trends (in the Federal Republic in particular), in part because there is no conscription in the United States and Britain, and finally because the United States is unlikely to keep 300,000 troops in Western Europe forever.

A third reason is that there is no such thing as "conventional deterrence." A balance of forces based on conventional arms alone has always led eventually to war. The Iran-Iraq war is only the latest in a series of 250 conventional conflicts since the end of World War II in regions not covered by nuclear deterrence.

The Europeans know this from their own history, and that is why, despite the painful controversy of the past few years over the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles, no hard European today regards Reykjavik as a positive breakthrough. Withdrawing intermediate-range missiles, as was agreed to in Reykjavik, or moving to minimal strategic arsenals, as proposed by Mr. McNamara, while leaving the Soviets with their conventional and nuclear dominance in Europe, is a sure recipe for trouble.

It is a sad reflection of the confusion of Western strategic thinking that senior U.S. figures, whether in charge, like Mr. Reagan, or out of office, like Mr. McNamara, see fit to fuel a dangerous anti-nuclear campaign, hand in hand with Mr. Gorbachev's propaganda machine, rather than address the real threats and the real remedies.

Contrary to what Mr. McNamara and Mr. Reagan believe, the main threat is not of a surprise, out-of-the-blue, all-out nuclear war. And the answer is not nuclear isolationism that leaves Europe ripe for a conventional war. The real threat is Soviet conventional superiority in Europe.

Rather than focus public attention on nuclear arms only and on nuclear arms control, Mr. McNamara and Western diplomacy as a whole should focus on the means to establish lower levels of conventional arms in Europe while preserving nuclear deterrence, thus reducing the risk of surprise attack and the chances of blackmail during a crisis. This would be the condition for a reduction of the levels of nuclear arms in a follow-up stage.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and a columnist for the newspapers *Le Point* and *Nouvelles*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Indian Ocean: A Meeting, Minus One

By Pranay Gupta

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Some years ago, a young marine scientist named Himanlal Bandopadhyay and a handful of his Sri Lankan colleagues came up with the idea of enumerating the marine, mineral and economic resources of the 38 countries on three continents bordering the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.

Nearly 2 billion people — or more than one-third the world's population — lived in these countries, the scientists noted, but their governments had never cooperated in cataloging the wealth of the 74 million-square-kilometer ocean area.

Such cooperation, Mr. Jayawardene thought, would help Indian Ocean countries to better plan their economic development and would advance science in such matters as deep-sea mining. Moreover, it would enable the Indian Ocean countries to deal with fleets from Japan, South Korea, the Soviet Union, France and Spain, which habitually plundered fishing zones in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Jayawardene, a nephew of President Junius R. Jayawardene, found leaders of the Indian Ocean nations receptive. The late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India seemed enthusiastic, as did leading scientists in the region and the West. He obtained support from the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the UN Fund for Population Activities.

Mr. Jayawardene's long-planned conference ran for a week and ended on Jan. 28 with results beyond his expectations. Seventeen countries of the 36 that attended formed a perma-

nent standing committee to initiate scientific and information exchanges. In addition, 19 international scientific agencies pledged to participate.

Conspicuous by its absence was the Indian delegation. India, despite its initial receptivity, also tried to persuade other Indian Ocean countries not to attend, according to Sri Lankan officials. These officials charged that India had unsuccessfully urged the conference sponsors to withdraw their support.

"We are puzzled by India's refusal to participate," said Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hansard of Sri Lanka, in a recent interview in Colombo.

Why did India stay out? Few explanations have been forthcoming. Indian officials suggested privately that Mr. Jayawardene's effort duplicated the endeavors of other regional bodies. Another suggestion was that the conference may have been seen as diverting attention from the Indian Ocean "zone of peace" proposal, under which the ocean would be free from military maneuvers by the superpowers. (Sri Lanka, ironically, is the current chairman of this effort.)

The Indians may also have resented Sri Lanka's leadership of the conference. "New Delhi possibly has got its nose out of joint," said a well-informed Indian diplomat.

This diplomatic and other analysts raise another possible explanation: India's participation would have sent misleading signals to the countries of the region that New Delhi somehow

endorsed President Jayawardene's handling of the Tamil ethnic conflict in this island nation of 16 million.

Militants, operating out of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, are fighting for a separate Tamil homeland in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. President Jayawardene has promised the Tamils more autonomy but has rejected their calls for a separate state. He has urged India to intervene militarily to stop the traffic of arms and rebels from southern India to Sri Lanka.

Kiran Jayawardene, seems pleased with the conference's outcome. "What we are talking about here is better control over our own resources," he said, noting that the Indian Ocean provides 30 percent of the world's salt production for domestic and industrial use and that the region last year accounted for 80 percent of the world's oil production.

The annual fishing potential for the region is almost 10 million tons, but less than a third of that is captured by the Indian Ocean countries themselves. Mr. Jayawardene said, "We aren't talking about setting up yet another bureaucracy here," he said. "We are calling for a multidisciplinary effort to establish just what our wealth is, how we can exploit it, and how we preserve it. This isn't politics for us. This is a first step in charting a course of action."

The writer, author of books on global population problems and India, is completing a book on development in the Third World. He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Providing An Example By Talking

By Anthony Lewis

HARARE, Zimbabwe — As South Africa hardens its determination to maintain white supremacy, what can the United States do? Has it any useful role to play in this region? The questions are urgent. For it is ever clearer that apartheid threatens the peace of the whole area, with potentially dangerous consequences for the West as well.

On the surface, the possibilities of influence look dim. The Reagan administration's attempt to wheedle Pretoria toward change has antago-

The next time Pretoria attacks a neighbor,

Washington should act.

nized the black majority and made the governing whites contemptuous of Washington. In the black-ruled neighboring states, too, there is deep skepticism about U.S. intentions.

But after several weeks in the area I am convinced that recent policy blunders and the inherent intractability of the situation do not exclude a helpful American role. To the contrary, I believe that if reason is to have a chance in South Africa, the United States must play a part.

And there are things we can do. First, America can show the Africans that there is an alternative to rule by force: negotiating the future.

As the importance, the great importance, of Secretary of State George Shultz's meeting last Wednesday with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, for years the Reagan administration has urged Pretoria to talk with credible opposition leaders, but the advice lacked conviction because top Reagan officials did not themselves talk with the ANC. Now, to the administration's credit, it has started.

Of course the Tambo-Shultz meeting or more like it cannot produce a settlement. It is not for the United States to decide South Africa's future. The fact of talking is the point: to show South Africans that it is possible to deal with the ANC.

The other significance of the meeting is that the ANC wanted it. Establishing a relationship with the U.S. government had not formerly been a high priority for the ANC. Now there is evidently an understanding that America is an essential player.

Washington also can make far clearer its disapproval of South African repression of the anti-apartheid movement, against neighboring countries.

Consider Botswana, an entirely unthreatening neighbor. On June 14, 1985, South African forces supposedly looking for terrorists blew up houses in Gaborone and killed many innocent citizens. Now, through its pawn state of Bophuthatswana, Pretoria is trying to obstruct Botswana's external transportation routes.

The next time Pretoria engages in such aggression, Washington should act. It could order the closure of one South African's U.S. consulate in the United States. Or it could call on European allies to join in cutting all airline links to South Africa.

America also can act affirmatively to strengthen neighboring countries that are under such pressure from South Africa. The Reagan administration has talked a good deal about this, but it has done so little that governments in the region do not feel that they can count on U.S. support.

The critical need is help in building up alternative transportation routes in order to reduce dependence on South African railroads and ports. Substantial U.S. aid would not only advance those projects but send a message of commitment and warning to South Africa: Hands off.

More broadly, America can help stimulate economic development. All of the front-line states, including those that call themselves Marxist, now look to the United States economically. That is an opportunity for America, but it has been judged by wavering policies: aid grants, tech cutoffs or withdrawals.

There is a particularly harmful example here in Zimbabwe. All U.S. aid was suspended after a government official attacked the United States at the U.S. Embassy's July 4th party last year. The attack was stupid, but the response was immature and self-defeating. The U.S. aid program went mainly to the private sector: farms and businesses that the United States wants to build up.

Even with an active American role, there is any hope of real change in South Africa? It will not be easy. But an old American hand there said: "Twenty years ago virtually no whites could envisage living under majority rule. Today 20 percent say they are ready for it. The figure will grow if and as the west of white supremacy goes up. That is hope."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Deadly Trial

NEW YORK — Edward Throckmorton, principal witness for the prosecution in the "millionaires' murder trial" at Fort Worth, Texas, died [on Feb. 1] from poison which, the prosecution alleges, was placed in his food to prevent him from giving evidence. The case concerns the killing of Captain A.G. Boyce Sr., a septuagenarian ranch-owner, by J.B. Sneed, another millionaire ranch-owner. Mr. Sneed's wife eloped with Captain Boyce's son, and although the husband persuaded her to return home, he shot Captain Boyce because he was unable to wreak vengeance on the son. All witnesses except Mr. Throckmorton had disappeared. It seems probable the case will collapse.

1937: Flood Emergency

NEW YORK — Proclamation of a state of emergency throughout the Middle West as a result of the flood was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt [on Feb. 2]. Figures for the record disaster are 385 dead, more than one million homeless, \$500 million property loss. Whether the grand total of the catastrophe mounts appreciably will be known after the muddy crest of the nation's worst flood has passed Cairo, Illinois. Army and National Guardsmen, waiting tensely in Cairo for the slowly moving crest of the Ohio River to join the Mississippi. Cairo is 20 feet below water level. The best barricades are now 63 feet high. Women and children have been removed.

مكتبة الأمل

CIA Chief: Career Officer, Soviet Expert

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, who was named Monday to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is a career intelligence official who is an expert on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gates, 43, was appointed deputy director in March and has been acting director since the illness of William J. Casey, whose resignation was announced Monday.

As deputy director, Mr. Gates has also served as chairman of the National Intelligence Council, directing the preparation of national intelligence estimates put together in cooperation with the various national security agencies.

He took over as deputy director after the resignation of John N. McMahon, who opposed the Reagan administration's expansion of covert military operations in Third World conflicts.

Mr. Gates joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966 as an intelligence analyst. He rose through the ranks on the analytical side as opposed to the operational or covert side.

His service at the agency was interrupted for six years, when he worked on the staff of the National Security Council from 1974 to 1980, under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Gates, who holds a doctorate in Soviet

Covert action is 'an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context.'

history from Georgetown University in Washington, became the CIA's intelligence officer for Soviet affairs for two years after returning to the agency.

He then was named deputy director for intelligence, in charge of analytical studies. During his first years at the CIA, Mr.

Gates served as a specialist in strategic arms limitation issues, advising officials during the negotiations of the 1970s.

A native of Kansas, he is married and has two children.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, speaking during Mr. Gates' confirmation hearings as deputy director last year, called him "an extremely professional member of our intelligence community."

During those hearings, Mr. Gates defended the agency's use of covert activities and vowed to work to curtail leaks to news organizations.

Mr. Gates said that covert action is "an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context."

In the case of large-scale paramilitary activities, it is difficult to keep American involvement secret, he said.

But, Mr. Gates told the committee, even when a program becomes widely known, official involvement can still be denied and that provides "a fig leaf" for the United States in international circles.



Robert M. Gates

SOVIET: For One Russian Citizen, the Struggle to Emigrate Continues

(Continued from Page 1)
protesting the confiscation of his farm, and he never returned.

His wife's mother and brother were sent to labor camps for scavenging corn from the fields during a famine in the 1940s, he said.

"I've understood since I was a child that people like us would always be in conflict with the Russian people," he said. "It's not just the political system, it's the whole society."

In 1978, Mr. Yevsyukov, retired after 25 years as a navigator for the government airline Aeroflot and working as an airport radio engineer, applied to move his family out of the Soviet Union.

It was an interlude when emigration was being granted with relative ease to Jews bound for Israel or the United States, but the Yevsyukovs were told that because they were not Jews and had no relatives abroad, they had no legitimate reason to leave.

Two years later, his son, also named Serafim, turned 18 and was called into the army. He refused to go because of the family's intention to emigrate, and he served two and a half years in a labor camp as a draft resister.

When the family persisted in seeking to emigrate, the son was imprisoned again on the same charge. He is now confined to a camp in central Siberia.

In July, the older Yevsyukov was seized in a Moscow train station and committed to a clinic.

Only once during his confinement, he said, did the doctors offer an explanation for his confinement. The symptom that proved the senior Mr. Yevsyukov was clinically insane, the psychiatrists told him, was the label he insisted on wearing sewn to his overcoat.

The handicapped label is a father's protest, "Prisoner Yevsyukov," it says in Russian, like the one his son wears in the labor camp.

At the clinic south of Moscow, he lived in a ward of 42 patients, many of them so severely ill they would weep or sing through the night, and sometimes have to be restrained by male nurses from attacking each other.

Once or twice a day, he said,

nurses injected him with a drug he heard them describe as haloperidol, a strong tranquilizer often used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders. The drug kept him in a state of restless sleep, he said, physically exhausted and disoriented.

On Jan. 13, the day before his 54th birthday, Mr. Yevsyukov said, he was summoned by two clinic officials for an interview. They asked about the label he had worn, and about his desire to emigrate, but showed no interest in discussing his health, he said.

"They said, 'Maybe you should find new friends, or find a hobby. Go to the theater. Try to avoid problems.'"

A week later he was called in again for a final warning before he was freed.

"They advised me that things could be worse," he said, "that the

militia could arrest me at any time and put me in the clinic again if I continued to wear the label."

"I told them I would take off the label only when my son is free," he said.

Saturday night Mr. Yevsyukov resumed a weekly ritual he began when his son was arrested. With his wife and daughter, he went to the statue of the poet Pushkin in central Moscow, and stood in silent vigil for 20 minutes.

Each member of the family wore the label, "Prisoner Yevsyukov."

The demonstration was not interrupted by nearby militiamen, but it drew curious stares from the crowds on their way to the nearby Rossiya Theater, which is currently showing the hottest new movie in Moscow, "Repentance," an allegory about the terrorizing of innocents in the days of Stalin.

Soviet Reports Sharp Jump in Emigration

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed on Monday that approximately 500 Soviet citizens, mostly Jews, were given exit visas last month, a sharp increase in the number of people allowed to emigrate since the start of 1987.

In 1986, only 914 Soviet Jews were given emigration visas, according to figures released in the West. Although the January figures also include non-Jews, the number nonetheless shows a significant jump because Jews make up the majority of Soviet emigration.

"The number for January is several times higher than the one for December," said the Foreign Min-

istry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, "and the number for February is likely to be higher."

Mr. Gerasimov said the increase was attributed to new emigration rules that went into effect Jan. 1. He said that the process will be "in full bloom" by next month and that more cases may be decided positively.

Among its provisions are:

Presidential term — Six years, with no second term allowed. President Aquino would remain in power until June 30, 1992.

Legislature — Establishes a two-house legislature similar to the U.S. Congress.

Voting — Congress is empowered to formulate a system allowing the public to directly propose and

enact laws or approve or reject any act or law by referendum. Elections would be held May 11 followed by balloting for local and regional offices on Aug. 24.

Military — Prohibits military involvement in partisan politics.

Marital law — President may declare martial law for period not exceeding 60 days; the legislature may revoke or extend it.

Nuclear weapons — Calls on government to pursue nuclear-free policy but gives Congress power to allow nuclear arms if "consistent" with national interest.

Land redistribution — Government will undertake "just distribution" of all agricultural lands, subject to compensation payments to landlords.

Capital punishment — Allows death penalty if approved by the new legislature but commutes the sentences of prisoners now awaiting execution to life in prison.

(AP, UPI)

Future of 2 U.S. Bases in Philippines Linked to Vote on New Constitution

The Associated Press

MANILA — The plebiscite on a new constitution may drastically affect the future of the two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The draft charter says that after the lease on the U.S. installations expires in 1991, no foreign military bases, troops or facilities will be allowed in the country except under a bilateral treaty. Such a treaty would have to be ratified by two-thirds of the Philippine Senate and approved by a majority of voters in a national referendum.

Another provision declares that "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

That could rule out the stationing of nuclear weapons at Clark Air Base or on board U.S. warships calling at Subic Bay Naval Base. The United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

In an interview Sunday on an American television interview program, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that if the constitution were approved, "no nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels or airplanes carrying nuclear weapons will be able to enter the American military facilities in the Philippines."

But Mrs. Aquino's closest adviser, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, said "we don't know" the content of the provision because the United States does not disclose whether it has nuclear weapons in the country.

"Now if the United States should admit the existence of those nuclear weapons, then perhaps a problem will arise," he said.

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If the United States were found to have nuclear arms on the bases, Mr. Arroyo added, then "the issue will arise whether it will be in the interest of the Philippine government" for them to remain.

A total of more than 12,000 U.S. troops are based at the two bases.

The main opposition to the U.S. bases comes from leftist groups and the Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging an 18-year rebellion. The party and militant labor groups consider the bases an infringement on national sovereignty.

Another provision declares that "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

That could rule out the stationing of nuclear weapons at Clark Air Base or on board U.S. warships calling at Subic Bay Naval Base. The United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

In an interview Sunday on an American television interview program, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that if the constitution were approved, "no nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels or airplanes carrying nuclear weapons will be able to enter the American military facilities in the Philippines."

But Mrs. Aquino's closest adviser, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, said "we don't know" the content of the provision because the United States does not disclose whether it has nuclear weapons in the country.

"Now if the United States should admit the existence of those nuclear weapons, then perhaps a problem will arise," he said.

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Benny, Not So Good

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "To Russia Without Love," the bassist Bill Crow's inside story of life at the court of the "King of Swing," portrays the late Benny Goodman as a not-so-benevolent despot.

Crow's four-part series has just finished running in the monthly jazzletter published in California. One "I had known for years that Goodman was widely disliked," said Gene Lees, the publisher of the jazzletter, "but I had no idea of the intensity of the feeling. Goodman's behavior seems to have gone well beyond gratuitous cruelty."

When Goodman died, various people urged Lees not to publish. To those who didn't know Benny, one said, "anything you say against him is like insulting Christ. And to those of us who did know him, it's like insulting Mussolini." Any doubts were dismissed when Lees heard a television newscaster say: "Mr. Goodman was a humble and kindly man."

In an appreciation written after Goodman's death last June, the jazz critic Leonard Feather noted that Goodman was often characterized as a difficult and eccentric man. "He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work" from his musicians. "When it was given he appreciated it, because nobody was ever wrapped up in his music."

Goodman was once quoted as saying: "If you're interested in music, you can't stop around." Feather noted that, for every embittered musician who experienced Goodman's critical, steady-eyed "ray" when he muffed a note, "there would be another with whom a pattern of mutual respect emerged."

In his introduction to the series, Lees writes that Goodman called all his musicians "Pops" because he couldn't or wouldn't remember their names, and that he referred to them collectively as "my boys," even though some of them were in their 40s. As with all his female vocalists, he called Helen Forrest "my girl singer." In her autobiography, Forrest calls Goodman "the rudest man I have ever met."

Goodman told Johnny Guarneri that he was one of the worst pianists he had ever heard, reducing him to tears. He repeatedly



Benny Goodman "treated everyone like slaves."

pushed his clarinet down over Jerome Richardson's music stand so that he had trouble reading the parts, until the saxophonist finally found the courage to push the clarinet aside. Zoot Sims pushed Goodman aside when the bandleader blocked his route to the microphone. Goodman whistled while Bud Freeman improvised. The drummer Sidney Catlett was fired shortly after bringing down the house with a solo. The king tolerated no competition from his serfs. Bill Crow is an intelligent, experienced, successful musician who has played with everybody, and he writes more out of sorrow than bitterness. "Whenever veterans of Goodman's bands find themselves working together, they tell stories about him, either to marvel once again at his paradoxical nature or to exorcise with laughter the trauma of having worked for him. The stories may sound exaggerated to anyone who never dealt directly with Benny. Benny apparently did something to insult, offend or bewilder nearly everyone who ever worked for him."

The story focuses on Goodman's 1962 State Department-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union. During rehearsals, before leaving, the

trumpeter Jimmy Maxwell, the pianist Wilson and a few others discussed quitting.

Well before the last week, Maxwell telephoned his wife asking her to send a cable saying that his presence was urgently required at home. Her cable read: "Come home at once the dog died the cat died everybody died."

Goodman "stayed at a different hotel than the rest of us," writes Crow. "We only saw him on the job. His manner became severe — the hard taskmaster."

Crow watched Goodman "spit on stage, or stand in front of the band absently exploring the depths of a nostril or the rear seam of his trousers with a forefinger." The author had once respected the "Old Man" for having integrated his band in the 1930s, one of the first to do so, and for having hired some of the best jazz players available. But there was no more respect once he came to realize that "Benny treated everyone like slaves, regardless of race, creed or national origin."

The series ends wistfully, with a story about one time, unfortunately all too rare, when "the music was excellent. Benny sounded great and we all left smiling."

Arts / Leisure Dior Backs Lacroix's Rising Star

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the hottest designer in Paris fashion, will launch a new couture venture with the backing of Bernard Arnault, president and major stockholder of Financière Agache, the financial group that owns the house of Dior.

Lacroix resigned Saturday from Jean Patou, for which he has designed for the last five years. "We're hoping to do, 40 years later, what Marcel Bousac did

HERB DORSEY

with Christian Dior," Arnault said in an interview Sunday.

Arnault's move to bring Lacroix into the same group as Dior could also be a shot in the arm to the older house, which celebrates its 40th birthday this spring. Arnault said that when he became president of Dior in 1985, he found a healthy situation with the main revenues coming from licenses in the United States and Japan. But, through the years, the house of Dior has lost its luster and its position as a trendsetter. Although the name still commands wide recognition, Dior is no longer the house that the late Christian Dior made famous with his New Look. This was right after the war and regained for Paris its position as fashion leader.

Today Dior's couture is still selling a sizable number of evening gowns — 500 a year at an average price of 70,000 francs. There are four work rooms, plus a hat work room, and 120 seamstresses. But the couture is in the red — as it is at most Paris houses — and Dior has not been able to produce successful ready-to-wear.

Although the new venture will be separate from Dior, Lacroix said one reason he accepted the offer was that Dior "is truly the most elegant, the most French image in the history of couture." The announcement is to be made official at a press conference today.

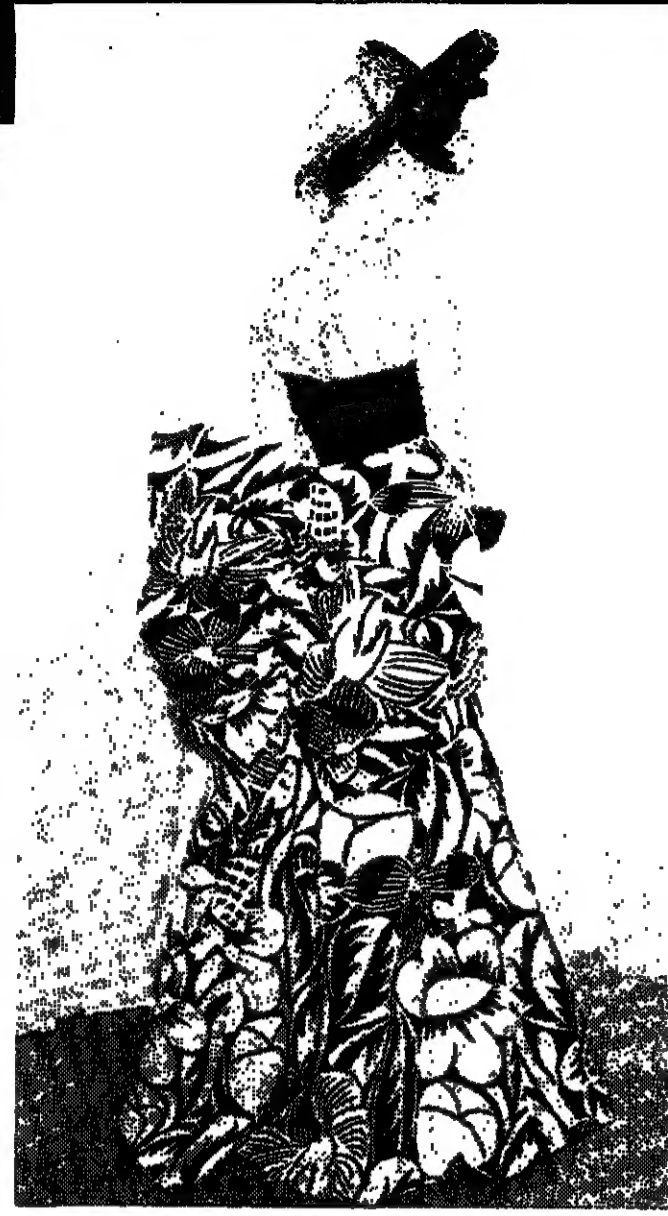
Arnault said that he had never seen a Patou collection but decided to go ahead "because Christian is one of the best, if not the best, designer of his generation. I'm very excited about the whole thing. This is even more exciting than buying Dior."

Arnault said that "after meeting Lacroix I felt it would be a pleasure to work with him." He added that he was ready to invest five million francs (\$830,000) for a start and would go as far as 50 million francs in backing the new company, which will be named for the designer.

Lacroix will be starting in style, reminiscent of the early days of Christian Dior, with a couture



Arnault (left) with Lacroix yesterday. Right, a bustle dress from Lacroix's current collection.

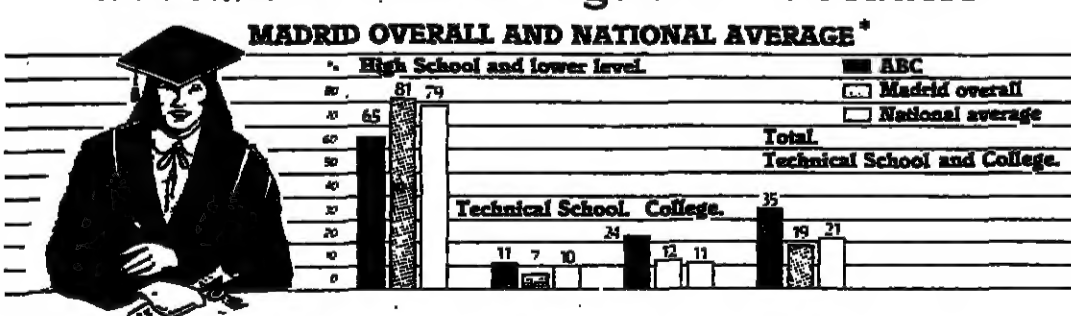


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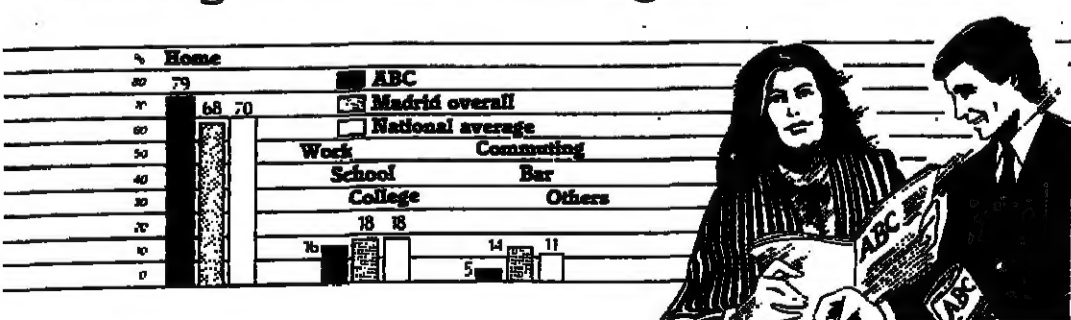


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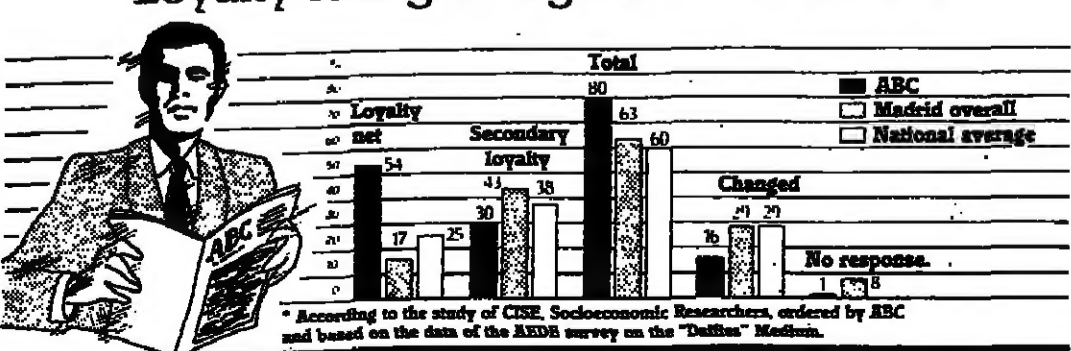
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LoTel	5145	2 1/4	1 5/8	1 5/8	+ 1/4
Alb	4542	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
HimeSh	3732	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
TeSAir	1477	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
InsSy	2454	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
WdrDell	2339	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
BAT	2322	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
FAT	2407	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
NYTme	2267	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
HmeS	2224	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEFF	2224	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
FurVr	2145	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
WhEn	2030	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg
304.15	300.47	304.15	+3.68

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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The dollar came under more pressure Monday when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, failed to state explicitly that the dollar has fallen enough.

Semiconductors rose sharply after reaffirmed opinions by analysts assuming increases in January orders for the entire industry, traders and analysts said.

Intel Instruments gained 4% to 146.4, Intel 386 to 342, Motorola 27 to 47% and National Semiconductor 3% to 14%. .

Analysts pointed to a bullish report on January economic growth by the National Association of Purchasing Management as another boost to manufacturers, including semiconductor producers. The purchasing managers reported strong gains in new orders, production and inventories in January.

"The report by the purchasing managers is consistent with the idea that the manufacturing component of the economy is improving, and indeed we may be beginning to take market share away from some foreign competition," a market analyst, Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Co. said, noting that the declining dollar may be partially responsible for that.

Computers welcomed a further dollar fall. IBM rose 3% to 132.4, Data General 1% to 35, and Cray Research 2% to 114.4. ATT, which last week reported a loss and major write-down for the fourth quarter, led the actives with a loss of 1% to 244. Vocom jumped 2% to 43.4. A group led by Texas Instruments, Sun Microsystems, proposed a takeover of Vocom at \$44.75 in cash and securities plus stock in the surviving company.

Active Trading

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The dollar came under more pressure Monday when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, failed to state explicitly that the dollar has fallen enough.

Semiconductors rose sharply after reaffirmed optimism by analysts seeming increases in January orders for the entire industry, traders and analysts said.

Texas Instruments gained 4% to 146 1/4, Intel 3 1/4 to 34 3/4, Motorola 2 1/4 to 47 1/4 and National Semiconductor 4% to 14 1/2.

Analysts pointed to a bullish report on January economic growth by the National Association of Purchasing Management as another boost to manufacturers, including semiconductor producers. The purchasing managers reported strong gains in new orders, production and inventories in January.

"The report by this purchasing managers is consistent with the idea that the manufacturing component of the economy is improving, and indeed we may be beginning to take market share away from some foreign competition," a market analyst, Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Co. said, noting that the declining dollar may be partially responsible for that.

Computers welcomed a further dollar fall. IBM rose 3 1/4 to 132 1/4, Data General 1 1/4 to 35, and Cray Research 2 1/4 to 114 1/4. ATT, which last week reported a loss and major write-down for the fourth quarter, led the active with a loss of 1/4 to 2 1/4. Varian jumped 2 1/4 to 43 1/4. A group of movie chain magnate Summer Redstone proposed a takeover of Viacom at \$44.75 in cash and securities plus stock in the surviving company.

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10-11-68

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.10
AMEX bid/ask	P.12	Firm rate notes	P.12
NYSE prices	P.8	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE bid/ask	P.8	Interest rates	P.9
Commodity prices	P.14	Market summary	P.8
Commodity bid/ask	P.14	Oil prices	P.10
Commodity futures	P.10	OTC stock	P.12
Dividends	P.10	Other markets	P.14

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1987

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Gains
21.38, Page 8.

4 P.M.
PRICES
UP

Page 9

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

New Head of Madrid Bourse Acts to Lure Foreign Funds

By JULES STEWART

MADRID — The new chairman of the Madrid Bourse, Enrique José Benito, says he will push ahead with market reforms aimed at attracting more foreign investment. "We have to speed up reforms such as opening the stock exchange to foreign companies and speeding up the settlement system," Mr. Benito said in an interview.

These reforms, he continued, would help attract more foreign investment to the Bolsa de Madrid — as the bourse is formally called. It experienced a record rise last year, largely fueled by European institutional investors.

"We expect these changes to take place in a context of expansion for the economy and hence for the stock exchange," he said.

Mr. Benito took over as head of the exchange last month from Manuel de la Concha, who had proposed a two-year timetable to allow foreign companies to quote their shares in Madrid.

Both men are partners in the CMB stockbroker firm. Mr. Benito, 52, has been a broker on the Madrid Bourse since 1968. He was elected chairman of the exchange for a two-year term.

The Madrid index rose by a record 108 percent last year compared with 30 percent in the previous year.

Until this year, the index was reset at 100 at the start of each year, so in 1986 it finished at 208. But now, the Madrid Bourse has decided to use the same system as other major markets — to let figures accumulate.

Starting at 208 on Jan. 1, the index had risen to 245.91 at the close of trading on Monday.

The index is made up of 72 Spanish securities. Trading is dominated by a handful of concerns, mainly the telephone company Telefonos, big banks such as Banesto and Central and electrical companies such as Iberdrola and Hidrola.

The original two-stage plan called for clearinghouse first to fixed-income securities, instruments of international agencies and straight debentures of European Community firms with Spanish affiliates, which would be listed this year.

Final deregulation was to come next year, when foreign companies would be allowed to quote in Madrid.

THE NEW chairman said he wanted to move faster to internationalize the Bourse and provide more securities to meet rising demand. He noted that foreign companies, attracted by Spain's buoyant economy, had expressed interest in placing their shares in Madrid.

"We are looking to a year of expansion aided by low interest rates," he said.

He added that the Madrid index would probably show more moderate growth this year, but that foreigners would remain net buyers.

Market analysts said foreign investment and improved corporate performance were the key factors in last year's record index rise.

Foreign turnover in the Madrid Bourse topped \$4.2 billion last year, compared with \$930 million the previous year. With \$777 million, Britain was the top investor country, followed by West Germany and Switzerland.

Total turnover on the Bourse last year was \$37.6 billion.

New Offer Made for Viacom

Theater Chain Tops Buyout Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — National Amusements Inc. offered Monday to acquire Viacom International Inc. for cash and preferred stock it valued at \$44.75 a share. The offer tops a \$44-a-share offer for the entertainment and communications giant made by a management-led group.

National Amusements, a closely held theater-chain operator based in Dedham, Massachusetts, already holds about 6.9 million, or 19.6 percent, of Viacom's 32.3 million common shares outstanding.

Including Viacom's other securities that can be converted into common stock, Viacom has a total of 53.4 million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

Under National Amusement's offer, the cost of buying those remaining shares would be \$2.08 billion.

Directors of Viacom already have accepted the management group's offer of \$37 a share in cash and 27 face value of preferred stock, or \$2.35 billion.

They had rejected two previous buyout proposals by the management group.

Under its latest offer, the management group, which includes Terrence A. Elkes, Viacom's president and chief executive, also would assume about \$550 million in Viacom debt, lifting the total value of that agreement to \$2.9 billion.

The buyout group also reportedly includes Viacom's three financial advisers, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and First Boston Corp.

National Amusements said its offer called for Viacom stockholders to receive \$37.50 in cash and \$7.25 in preferred stock for each of their shares.

After National Amusement's announcement, Viacom's common stock jumped \$2.50 a share to close at \$45.875 on New York Stock Exchange on Monday.

Viacom operates several television and radio stations and distributes syndicated TV programs.

The company also operates cable-TV systems that serve about 850,000 subscribers and owns such cable programs as Showtime, The Movie Channel and MTV music video.

U.S. Auto Pact Worrying Canada

'Sacrosanct,' Lucrative Deal Faces Review

By John Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A ready measure of Canada's thriving auto industry can be taken from the 270-mile section of Highway 401 that links Oshawa, east of Toronto, with the border at Detroit.

Curving gently for 435 kilometers across the pastures of southern Ontario, the four-lane highway is an asphalt conveyor belt, carrying to the United States some of the thousands of new vehicles that move each month from the modern assembly plants that U.S. automobile and truck manufacturers have built in Oshawa, Oakville, Windsor and other Ontario towns along the highway.

That traffic results from what many Canadians view as the best deal that Canada ever struck with the United States — the Canadian-U.S. Automotive Products Trade Agreement, signed 22 years ago.

So it caused a major flap last month, when Peter Murphy, the chief American negotiator in trade talks with Canada, said in Washington that it was "very critical" to those talks that the auto pact be reviewed.

His remarks stunned Canadians, whom Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other officials had been assuring that the auto pact was "sacrosanct" and not to be renegotiated unless Washington offered more jobs and investment for Canada.

After Mr. Murphy's remarks were reported, David Peterson, Ontario's premier, threatened to call an election on the issue. In Ottawa, opposition parties accused the government of preparing to sacrifice the industry, with its base in central Canada, to gain concessions for resource industries elsewhere.

Although officials in Ottawa denied that the auto pact was up for barter, an official memorandum leaked to the press implied that negotiators might be flexible on easing the agreement's safeguards for Canadian production.

The agreement that gave Canadian auto plants duty-free access to the U.S. market in return for reciprocal rights in Canada for U.S. plants has been one of the biggest spurs to Canada's development since the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed in 1885.

As a result of the pact Canada has become one of the world's major auto makers.

Output in 1985 was 1.9 million vehicles, double the figure for 1965 and nearly 45 percent larger than Britain's auto output.

Canada's auto makers employ 130,000 workers and provide one in three manufacturing jobs in Ontario, where 90 percent of Canadian auto production is centered. Wages last year ran close to \$3.5 billion (4.6 billion Canadian dollars).

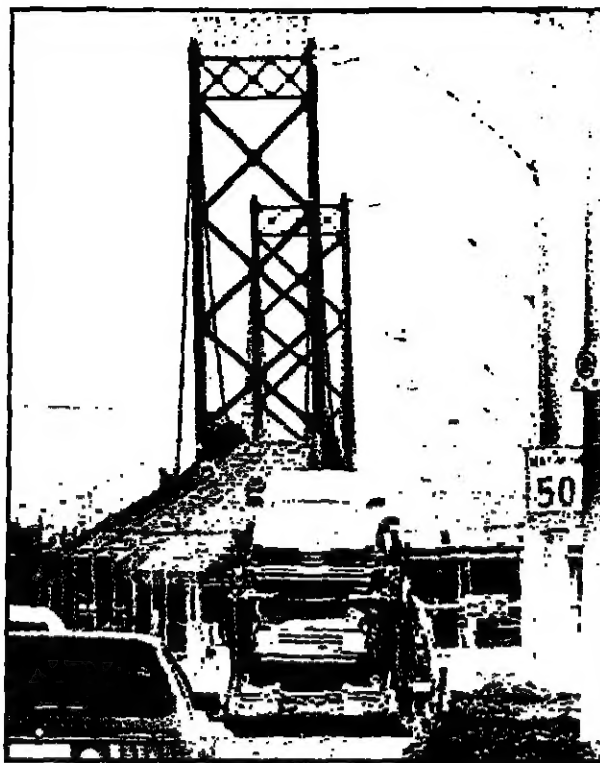
Restructuring of production by the major U.S. manufacturers that operate plants on both sides of the border — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and Renault-AMC — has brought economic benefits to both countries.

But lately the advantages have seemed to lie with the Canadians, who have gone from a deficit in the early 1970s in trade with the United States in vehicles and parts to a \$3.6 billion surplus in 1985.

This has contributed heavily to Canada's overall merchandise-trade surplus with the United States, \$12.8 billion in 1985.

New pressure to change the pact developed after a major trading initiative taken by Mr. Mulroney.

In May, Canadian and U.S. See CANADA, Page 13



Canadian cars near the Ambassador Bridge into Detroit.

Volcker Warns The Dollar Has Fallen Enough

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, said Monday that the dollar had fallen to a point where further declines could be dangerous.

Asked whether the dollar was at a point where it could generate inflationary pressures, Mr. Volcker told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress: "Yes, we are at that point."

Although Mr. Volcker has often warned about the inflationary danger of too fast a decline in the dollar, his testimony Monday was the first time he has said that the dollar had fallen far enough.

He said that problems over the dollar could tie the hands of the Federal Reserve, the central bank, in directing the economy.

"Clearly, renewed inflationary pressures and weakness in the dollar externally would be factors limiting our flexibility," he said.

The dollar has declined about 45 percent against the Deutsche mark in the past 18 months.

That decline had been constructive in helping the United States improve its trade balance, Mr. Volcker said, but it had its dangers.

"Uncertainties about the future direction of currency values could dampen the willingness of others to place or maintain funds in the United States," he said.

If foreign investors start to shy away from dollars, the U.S. central bank could be forced to raise interest rates to maintain the flow of foreign capital.

Many financial analysts had expected a reduction in the discount rate, which the Fed charges to banks, early this year. Many now expect the Fed to delay another cut

from the current level of 5.5 percent until the spring.

Mr. Volcker told the panel that the dollar's decline so far had been benign. But he said the inflation rate could begin to accelerate later in the year.

Aside from pressures from a weakening dollar, which will increase the price of imported goods, he noted, declines in oil prices had been reversed, which will add to inflationary pressures this year.

At the same time, Mr. Volcker said the United States needed to continue efforts to reduce the merchandise-trade and federal budget deficits.

"If we delay, the adjustments become even more difficult, compounding the risks for the future," he said.

Last week the government reported that the U.S. trade deficit was a record \$169.8 billion in 1986.

U.S. Spending On Construction Down in Month

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. spending on construction dropped 0.5 percent in December, for the second consecutive monthly decline, the government reported Monday.

The Commerce Department said building activity totaled \$76 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in December, down from a November rate of \$77.9 billion. The November activity represented a 1.7 percent drop from October.

Analysts had been forecasting that construction spending would weaken under high vacancy rates as well as the impact of the new tax law.

In another report Monday, the government said that U.S. productivity of goods and services fell sharply the last three months of 1986 to limit the annual gain to less than 1 percent for the second consecutive year.

Nonfarm business productivity dropped at an annual rate of 1.7 percent in the fourth quarter, giving a total productivity gain for the year of 0.7 percent, the Labor Department said.

Argyll vs. Guinness: Plowing New Legal Ground

By Warren Giedler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A threat last month by Argyll Group PLC to sue Guinness PLC for the use of illegal takeover tactics during last year's battle for Distillers Co. would, if carried out, involve the two companies in litigation without precedent in recent British corporate law, according to legal experts and market observers here.

A damages suit, these experts agree, would plow new legal ground that its outcome would more likely be determined by Parliament than on the basis of existing case law.

"Any such case would likely go all the way to the House of Lords (for resolution) because it will be such a novel action," said Lord Wedderburn, a prominent legal scholar at the London School of Economics.

The potential for an action stems from recent disclosures that Guinness bettered Argyll in a £2.7 billion (\$3.8 billion) takeover fight for Distillers in part by artificially buoying its own stock price.

A higher stock price would have acted to make Guinness's cash-and-stock offer more attractive to Distillers stockholders.

The share-support operation, which has been linked to a host of prominent merchant banks and investors both in Britain and abroad, reportedly boosted the value of Guinness's final share offer by 25 percent.

After the disclosures, Argyll, a supermarket chain, said it would press a claim for damages for having been "unfairly denied" victory by Guinness, Britain's biggest brewing and distilling concern. It has yet to file such an action, however.

A senior Argyll official, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, suggested last week that any suit would follow government charges of criminal wrongdoing against Guinness, which also have not been filed.

"Our claim will run into some hundreds of millions, £200 million to £300 million, reflecting, in part, estimates for a lost stream of income from Distiller's over a period of years into the future," the official said. But, he added, the company still had not fully assessed the scope of any potential claim against Guinness.

The basis for considering such a suit, legal experts indicate, is section 151 of Britain's 1985 Companies Act. The statute prohibits companies from providing financial assistance to third parties for the buying of its own shares, except under the most limited circumstances.

The Theft Act, governing fraud broadly defined, may also apply in the Guinness case, they said.

But because of its very novelty, lawyers say, any damages claim by Argyll would be inherently weak. On the other hand, they speculate, a claim on grounds of common fraud by Distillers shareholders would present a much stronger threat against Guinness.

"Distiller shareholders may pose a claim that holds up better than any posed by Argyll," said Colin Bamford, a corporate law attorney with Oppenheims.

"I would guess the basis for Argyll's case is pretty weak from the start — the claim of the sort they're talking about [being defrauded of victory in a takeover battle by illegal share manipulation] would be novel."

Mr. Bamford pointed out that it does not "follow logically" from any conspiracy charge against Guinness that Argyll would have got Distillers in the end.

"Guinness is a lot bigger than Argyll, and it would seem reasonable that Guinness may have topped Argyll's final cash offer."

See ARGYLL, Page 13

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change	Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.214	0.001	Swiss franc	1.485	0.001
British pound	1.578	0.001	Japanese yen	163.5	0.001
French franc	6.547	0.001	West German mark	1.836	0.001
Italian lira	1,376	0.001	Spanish peseta	166.6	0.001
Belgian franc	33.36	0.001	Portuguese escudo	200.4	0.001
Spanish peseta	166.6	0.001	Irish pound	7.876	0.001
Portuguese escudo	200.4	0.001	Scottish pound	1.600	0.001
Irish pound	7.876	0.001	Swedish krona	4.666	0.001
Scottish pound	1.600	0.001	Danish krone	6.466	0.001
Swedish krona	4.666	0.001	Norwegian krone	4.756	0.001
Danish krone	6.466	0.001	Finland mark	5.946	0.001
Norwegian krone	4.756	0.001	Yugoslav dinar	13.636	0.001
Finland mark	5.946	0.001	Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001
Yugoslav dinar	13.636	0.001	Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001
Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001	Romanian leu	16.676	0.001
Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001	Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001
Romanian leu	16.676	0.001	Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001
Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001	Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001
Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001	Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001
Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001	Romanian leu	16.676	0.001
Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001	Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001
Romanian leu	16.676	0.001	Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. (A) American dollar (B) British pound (C) French franc (D) Italian lira (E) Japanese yen (F) West German mark (G) Swiss franc (H) Spanish peseta (I) Portuguese escudo (J) Irish pound (K) Scottish pound (L) Swedish krona (M) Danish krone (N) Norwegian krone (O) Finland mark (P) Yugoslav dinar (Q) Czechoslovak koruna (R) Soviet ruble (S) Romanian leu (T) Bulgarian lev (U) Hungarian forint (V) Czechoslovak koruna (W) Soviet ruble (X) Romanian leu (Y) Bulgarian lev (Z) Hungarian forint.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.214	0.001
British pound	1.578	0.001
French franc	6.547	0.001
Italian lira	1,376	0.001
Belgian franc	33.36	0.001
Spanish peseta	166.6	0.001
Portuguese escudo	200.4	0.001
Irish pound	7.876	0.001
Scottish pound	1.600	0.001
Swedish krona	4.666	0.001
Danish krone	6.466	0.001
Norwegian krone	4.756	0.001
Finland mark	5.946	0.001
Yugoslav dinar	13.636	0.001
Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001
Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001
Romanian leu	16.676	0.001
Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001
Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. (A) American dollar (B) British pound (C) French franc (D) Italian lira (E) Japanese yen (F) West German mark (G) Swiss franc (H) Spanish peseta (I) Portuguese escudo (J) Irish pound (K) Scottish pound (L) Swedish krona (M) Danish krone (N) Norwegian krone (O) Finland mark (P) Yugoslav dinar (Q) Czechoslovak koruna (R) Soviet ruble (S) Romanian leu (T) Bulgarian lev (U) Hungarian forint (V) Czechoslovak koruna (W) Soviet ruble (X) Romanian leu (Y) Bulgarian lev (Z) Hungarian forint.

Interest Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.214	0.001
British pound	1.578	0.001
French franc	6.547	0.001
Italian lira	1,376	0.001
Belgian franc	33.36	0.001
Spanish peseta	166.6	0.001
Portuguese escudo	200.4	0.001
Irish pound	7.876	0.001
Scottish pound	1.600	0.001
Swedish krona	4.666	0.001
Danish krone	6.466	0.001
Norwegian krone	4.756	0.001
Finland mark	5.946	0.001
Yugoslav dinar	13.636	0.001
Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001
Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001
Romanian leu	16.676	0.001
Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001
Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. (A) American dollar (B) British pound (C) French franc (D) Italian lira (E) Japanese yen (F) West German mark (G) Swiss franc (H) Spanish peseta (I) Portuguese escudo (J) Irish pound (K) Scottish pound (L) Swedish krona (M) Danish krone (N) Norwegian krone (O) Finland mark (P) Yugoslav dinar (Q) Czechoslovak koruna (R) Soviet ruble (S) Romanian leu (T) Bulgarian lev (U) Hungarian forint (V) Czechoslovak koruna (W) Soviet ruble (X) Romanian leu (Y) Bulgarian lev (Z) Hungarian forint.

Key Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.214	0.001
British pound	1.578	0.001
French franc	6.547	0.001
Italian lira	1,376	0.001
Belgian franc	33.36	0.001
Spanish peseta	166.6	0.001
Portuguese escudo	200.4	0.001
Irish pound	7.876	0.001
Scottish pound	1.600	0.001
Swedish krona	4.666	0.001
Danish krone	6.466	0.001
Norwegian krone	4.756	0.001
Finland mark	5.946	0.001
Yugoslav dinar	13.636	0.001
Czechoslovak koruna	15.756	0.001
Soviet ruble	15.756	0.001
Romanian leu	16.676	0.001
Bulgarian lev	16.676	0.001
Hungarian forint	16.676	0.001

Source: Reuters. Rates for U.S. dollars. (A) American dollar (B) British pound (C) French franc (D) Italian lira (E) Japanese yen (F) West German mark (G) Swiss franc (H) Spanish peseta (I) Portuguese escudo (J) Irish pound (K) Scottish pound (L) Swedish krona (M) Danish krone (N) Norwegian krone (O) Finland mark (P) Yugoslav dinar (Q) Czechoslovak koruna (R) Soviet ruble (S) Romanian leu (T) Bulgarian lev (U) Hungarian forint (V) Czechoslovak koruna (W) Soviet ruble (X) Romanian leu (Y) Bulgarian lev (Z) Hungarian forint.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Yield rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 months	6 3/4 - 6 1/2
Interest funds	6 5/16	6 5/16	6 months	6 3/4 - 6 1/2
Long paper 90-120 days	5.54	5.53	1 year	6 1/2 - 6 1/4
3-month Treasury bills	5.40	5.50		
6-month Treasury bills	5.38	5.58		
		5.50		

Source: Reuters.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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73%	4%	BAC	34	17	41	70	7	7	
72%	4%	ES1	34	17	41	70	7	7	
71%	4%	ES2	34	17	41	70	7	7	
70%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
69%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
68%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
67%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
66%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
65%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
64%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
63%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
62%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
61%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
60%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
59%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
58%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
57%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
56%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
55%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
54%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
53%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
52%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
51%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
50%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
49%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
48%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
47%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
46%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
45%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
44%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
43%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
42%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
41%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
40%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
39%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
38%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
37%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
36%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
35%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
34%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
33%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
32%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
31%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
30%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
29%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
28%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
27%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
26%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
25%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
24%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
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20%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
19%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
18%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
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9%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
8%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
7%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
6%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
5%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
4%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
3%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
2%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
1%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	
0%	4%	BAL	34	17	41	70	7	7	

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Fades on Volcker Testimony Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar faded Monday when traders who had bought dollars ahead of the Treasury's testimony to Congress by Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8380 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8340 Friday; at 6.1145 Swiss francs, down from 6.1145; at 154.70 yen, down from 154.70; and at 152.55 yen, down from 153.75.

It was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.5210, against \$1.5140 Friday.

"The market had positioned for a higher dollar on trade figures Friday and on anticipation that Volcker's remarks would be more favorable," said Linda McLaughlin, vice president in charge of Shearson Lehman Brothers International's foreign-exchange desk.

The December trade deficit of \$10.66 billion was well below the expected \$14 billion to \$15 billion, pushing the dollar sharply higher Friday.

But Mr. Volcker, in remarks be-

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.8380	1.8340
Swiss franc	6.1145	6.1145
Japanese yen	154.70	154.70
French franc	152.55	153.75
Pound sterling	1.5210	1.5140

Source: Reuters

fore the Joint Economic Committee, said the devaluation of the dollar against major foreign currencies in the past year, "is so large it's bound to have an impact" on the trade deficit.

He warned that exchange rates alone could not reverse a trade deficit that reached \$170 billion in 1986.

"Economic history is littered with examples of countries that acted as if currency depreciation alone could substitute for other action to restore balance and competitiveness to their economies," Mr. Volcker said.

That's basically echoing Baker's stand and traders saw it as a warning for the dollar, Mr. McLaughlin said, referring to the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker

3d. "We've had a really precipitous fall in the dollar since early January and Baker has done nothing to stop it."

Another development that generated dollar selling Monday was an announcement by West Germany that it would sell a competitively priced 10-year government note on Wednesday, in direct competition with the 10-year U.S. note offering in the first-quarter refunding.

The Treasury is to auction \$10 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday, \$9.75 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday, and \$9.25 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8073 DM, down from 1.8320 at Friday's close, and at 152.55 yen, down from 153.68.

The dollar was lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.5245, against \$1.5135 Friday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 1.8182 DM, up from 1.8085 Friday, and at 6.0680 French francs in Paris, up from 6.0335. It closed at 1.5310 Swiss francs in Zurich, up from 1.5465.

(UPI, Reuters)

By Japan Put At \$9 Billion

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan bought nearly \$9 billion in foreign exchange markets in January in an attempt to stop the yen's rise against the dollar, Finance Ministry sources said Monday.

Dealers and analysts said the dollar-buying intervention was the largest the central bank had ever undertaken in a single month, surpassing the previous record of about \$7 billion in August 1971.

But the aggressive intervention by the bank had limited effect in reversing the yen's rise against the dollar, they noted.

The bank began intervening early in January, dealers said, when the dollar fell to about 158 yen. But it still dropped to a postwar record of 149.98 yen on Jan. 19 before finishing the month at 152.5 yen.

In a related announcement, the Finance Ministry said Monday that Japan's external reserves grew to a record \$51.46 billion at the end of January, up \$9.22 billion from the end of December.

The rise was the largest on record, exceeding the previous peak of \$5.02 billion set in March 1978.

Discussing the intervention in January, a chief dealer at a major bank in Tokyo said the Bank of Japan reflected fears among officials of the governing Liberal Democratic Party about the strong yen's impact on the economy.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who usually declines to make any reference to market intervention, has said that the dollar buying would continue at any cost.

But many analysts predict that the bank will not continue to intervene as aggressively as it did in January.

Official determination to bring about currency stability led the Bank of Japan to intervene last month in London and New York as well as in Tokyo, the analysts said.

It also intervened in Hong Kong and Singapore when the Tokyo market was closed at midday, the analysts said.

Group of Five Calls Off Meeting Now on Dollar

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Group of Five leading industrial nations have decided to put off a meeting they were considering to negotiate a solution for the fallen dollar.

Officials in Washington who insisted on no further identification said the top financial officials of the group — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France — had abandoned tentative plans to meet in Paris on Saturday or Sunday because some of the officials could not make arrangements on such short notice.

"There is not going to be a G-5 meeting this weekend, and the reason is scheduling problems for several of the ministers," a monetary source said.

There were reports from Europe, however, that Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, and West Germany's finance min-

ister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, were reluctant to hold an early meeting on currency stabilization because they did not believe there was enough time to prepare it properly.

Apparently they do not want to be rushed into an attempt to fix exchange rates when it is unclear whether the U.S. balance of payments is starting to respond to the huge devaluation the dollar has undergone in the past year.

Instead, they believe a meeting should be postponed until spring, when it will be clearer whether the improved U.S. figures for December are an exception or whether the U.S. trade performance is finally starting to improve.

Officials in Washington said the decision against a meeting now was final. They declined to say when it might be held. Beyond scheduling problems, pressure for a meeting appears to have abated because selling pressure on the dollar may have stopped.

The accelerated fall of the dollar began at the beginning of the new year with the administra-

tion's report of a record monthly trade deficit for November of \$19.2 billion.

But on Friday the administration reported a sharp contraction of the trade deficit for December, to \$10.6 billion. The dollar instantly rose on the news. A smaller trade deficit means less pressure on the dollar because other countries are receiving fewer dollars for the goods they sell to the United States and therefore do not have to sell as many.

The Reagan administration has encouraged the dollar's decline from its peak almost two years ago because a cheaper dollar slows imports into the United States, by pushing their prices up, and dampens the momentum in Congress to pass protectionist laws to restrict imports.

Appearing Sunday on a U.S. television program, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and the head of West Germany's central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, indicated that the dollar had moved to a level that both considered about satisfactory for now.

CANADA: Worried by Possible Review of Auto Pact

(Continued from first finance page)

negotiators began talks on freezing trade that Mr. Mulroney, Canada's most pro-American leader in decades, described as the key to Canadian prosperity.

He hoped to lower tariffs and obtain exemption for Canadian exports from the countervailing duties Washington has been imposing on unfairly subsidized imports. But instead of the quick progress Mr. Mulroney hoped for, he has seen his initiative bog down in the quagmire of growing U.S. protectionism.

What is worse for a leader who says he has staked his political neck on the trade talks, U.S. demands for Canadian concessions have begun to involve the auto pact, which Canada has sought to exclude from the talks.

Thomas Niles, the U.S. ambassador to Canada, has pledged that the Reagan administration will not seek to scrap the pact as part of a trade deal.

The auto pact permits either nation to pull out on 12 months' notice. While most Canadians doubt that the United States would do so, they are wary of a year's production at some of the larger plants in the United States.

In the kind of transaction that could provoke protests of unfair subsidization, the company recent-

ly sought a 20-year, interest-free loan of \$160 million from the Ottawa and Quebec governments in return for not closing its only Quebec plant, at Ste. Therese, north of Montreal, in 1989.

The fact that the company is simultaneously closing 11 plants in the United States, with the loss of 29,000 jobs, has not escaped notice here.

John Crispo, an economics professor at the University of Toronto who has condemned Canadian demands that the pact not be touched, told readers of The Globe and Mail, a Toronto newspaper, that Americans have a right to be indignant.

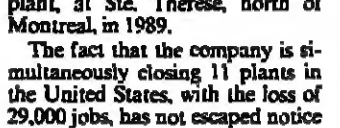
"Imagine the hue and cry if the situation were reversed," he said. "Discrimination and nationalism would be among the milder charges that would be raised."

Canadian concerns about the pact center on provisions that require U.S. manufacturers to produce one car in Canada for each one sold in Canada and to maintain a high level of Canadian content in each vehicle made in Canada — 50 percent for trucks, 60 percent for cars.

Although the industry here has surpassed the content levels by a wide margin — for cars, the figure

A Trade Gain For Canada

Balance of trade with the U.S. in automobiles, trucks and parts, for every five years since the auto pact of 1965, in billions of Canadian dollars



in 1985 was 78 percent — there is a widespread fear that any weakening of the content provisions would threaten Canadian jobs.

A greater worry is that the Reagan administration will pressure Canada for an upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar, which currently trades at about 73 U.S. cents.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Sectors Lower Before U.S. Auctions

By Christopher Pizze

Reuters

LONDON — Dollar sectors of the Eurobond market ended slightly easier Monday after a day of subdued trading, with investors keeping to the sidelines ahead of this week's U.S. Treasury refunding auctions, dealers said.

They added that with the dollar coming under pressure in Europe during the afternoon there was little reason for investors to commit funds to the secondary market.

However, a new issue for the European Community met quite steady demand and ended within its total fees. Traders said it was tightly, but fairly, priced.

Otherwise, new-issue activity in the dollar sector was restricted Monday to equity warrant bonds for Japanese borrowers. The Deutsche mark sector also registered a

couple of transactions, one a straight and one the expected DM convertible for Elders U.K. PLC.

The six-year issue for the European Community pays 7 1/4 percent and was priced at 101. A trader at a house that was involved said, "It's not generous but it is reasonably priced."

It was quoted on the when-issued market at a discount of 1.85 percent bid, just inside the total fees of 1 1/4 percent.

Three equity-warrant bonds were issued, reflecting continued interest in this sector. All the issues had five maturities, per pricing and indicated coupon of 3 1/4 percent.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. and Toyoda Tsusho Kaisha Ltd. both issued \$70 million offerings, and Tokyn Department Store Co. launched an \$80 million bond. The Keihan Electric offering, lead-managed by Nikko Securities

Co. (Europe), was quoted at a substantial premium of about 6 percent.

Nomura International Ltd. lead-managed the two other bonds. The Tokyn Department Store issue, which had been trading on the gray market for several days before its formal launch, was quoted at a premium of about 5 percent.

Elders U.K. PLC, guaranteed by Elders Ltd. Ltd., issued its expected DM convertible issue Monday after its recent sterling, U.S. dollar and Swiss franc convertibles.

The 10-year transaction has an indicated coupon of 7 1/4 percent and is priced at par. It features a put option after six years at an indicated price of 121.

The lead manager was CSFB-Effektbank, which also launched a straight bond for Westland Hypothecbank.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. Close

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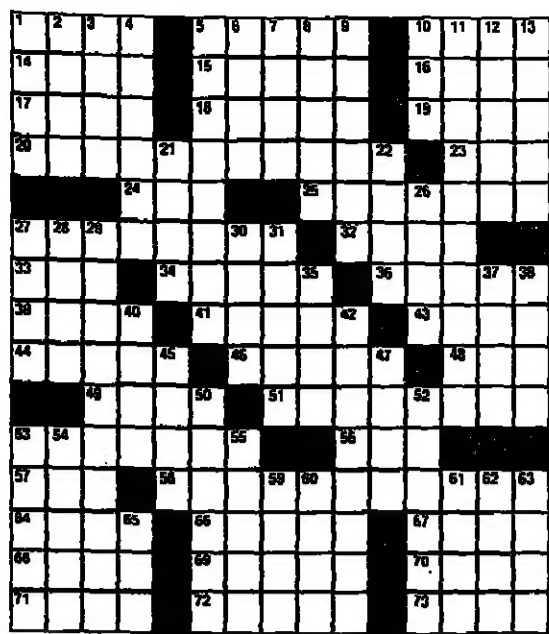
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- ACROSS**
- Smelting waste
 - Apartment in Soho
 - Sacred bull of ancient Egypt
 - Use a dish towel
 - the Riveter
 - Custom
 - Middle East gulf
 - Chamber-music group
 - Ore vein
 - Men's underwear
 - Be left on base
 - Winery container
 - Laic
 - Career or calling
 - Facility
 - Wood for bats or skis
 - Kind of chair
 - Summit
 - Gun flaring
 - Decorated again
 - Hornswoggle
 - Cities' little sisters
 - Draw even
 - Does a garden
 - Avenger's action
 - Linen storage places
- DOWN**
- Chinese author — Yutang
 - U.S. sports org.
 - Front-runners
 - St. Thomas post
 - French landscapist
 - Dust Bowl refugees
 - Early Icelandic literary work
 - Mac the
 - Leningrad's river
 - Musical pause
 - Religious denominations
 - Martin — London
 - A son of Seth
 - Gradually uses up resources
 - Percolate
 - Court order
 - Arranges in piles
 - Chant
 - Bank heist, e.g.
 - Summa cum
 - Flat, round
 - Viking explorer
 - Easily swayed
 - Made do, with "out"
 - Tear apart
 - Actor Connelly
 - Make places

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DENNIS THE MENACE



PHOOEY! I THOUGHT A CYCLOPEDIA WAS SOME KINDA BIKE!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Looks like a one-product harvest this year.

HINSY

TALVE

YASQUE

UMSCAP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: BOUND ABOVE GOOLO MANIAC

Answer: When a business is started on a shoestring, its owner sometimes ends up taking it — A GOOD LAGGING

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

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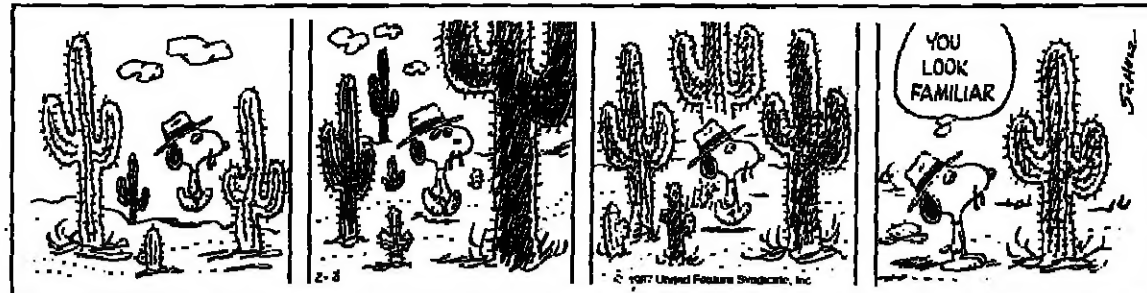
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PEANUTS



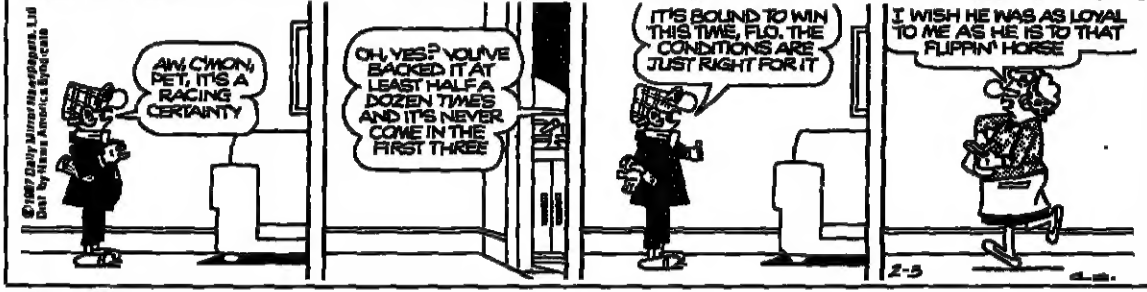
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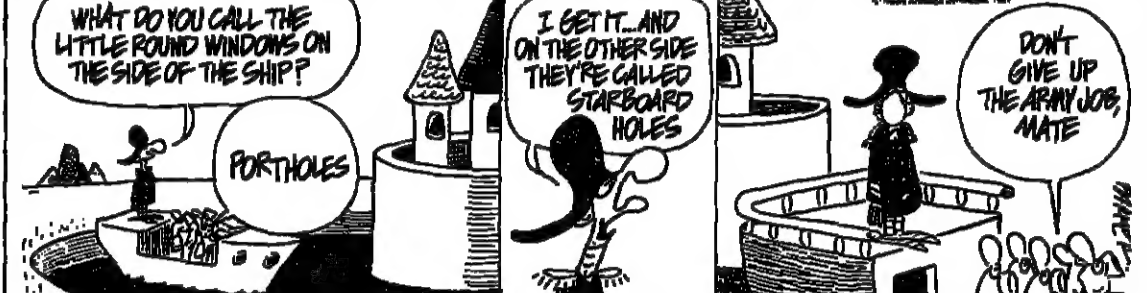
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



THE SPELL

By Hermann Broch. Translated by H.F. Broch de Rothenberg. 391 pages. \$32.50. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Gross

HERMANN BROCH is one of the great names of 20th-century German literature. Born in Vienna in 1886, he went into the family textile business and did not become a full-time writer until he was over 40; his best known novels, "The Sleepwalkers" and "The Death of Virgil," were published in 1931 and 1945 respectively. When the Nazis took over in 1938 he was briefly imprisoned, and later that year he went to the United States, where he died in 1951.

In 1935 Broch wrote a novel that he referred to as "the mountain novel." The following year he began to revise and expand it, but broke off halfway through; he started work on a more drastic revision in 1950, but had completed only about a third of it at the time of his death. The translation that has now appeared, "The Spell," is based on the earliest version, the only complete one, but also incorporates a substantial episode from the second, 1936, version.

"The Spell" was written in response to the coming to power of Hitler. Set in a secluded

BOOKS

alpine village, it centers on the baleful activities of a stranger called Marius Ratti who shows up one day and starts preaching his homestead gospel. He advocates a new communion with the earth, the rejection of "unnatural" modern inventions, the reassertion of male supremacy and a bundle of crackpot doctrines.

The villagers mistrust him, but gradually succumb to his influence. His more militant followers abandon their threshing machines and throw away their radios; when a dwarfish Ratti disciple called Wenzel appears on the scene, he teaches the local boys military drill and a folksy marching song; a tradesman and a folkish scholar who have settled in the region, are persecuted and forced to leave. Finally the whole village is caught up in a frenzied reversion to paganism that culminates in human sacrifice.

"The Spell" may sound like a fairly straightforward fable about the spread of the Nazi infection, but the novel is anything but simple. There is a narrator, a middle-aged doctor who disapproves of Ratti but whose own position has its ironies: He originally settled in the village because life there was bound to be more harmonious, more deeply rooted, than it had been in the city.

The political parallels in the story are overshadowed by Broch's mythic and philosophic concerns. The most important figure apart from Ratti is Mother Gisela, a peasant martyr who is still in tune with ancient values. She opposes Ratti in vain, and the sacrificial victim who embraces her fate rapturously — in fact her granddaughter. The village, with the sacrifice behind it, has resumed its daily round, though without ridding itself of Ratti's spell; he is now a member of the municipal council.

"The Spell" is a more approachable book than "The Sleepwalkers" or "The Death of Virgil," but it still bristles with difficulties. Fortunately, a short explanatory commentary by Broch appears as an appendix, and "Hermann Broch," an illuminating study by Ernest Schliem, has recently been reissued as a paperback by Chicago University Press.

Broch's commentary makes it clear that he saw the novel primarily as a study of mass-psychological forces surfacing from the archaic depths.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NOTHING new is neglected these days. As soon as someone constructs a successful plan, everyone jumps to try it out.

This is what is currently happening to a key variation of the Yugoslav Attack in the Dragon Sicilian, which had previously presented Black with such success that it appeared to be bullet-proof. That it really wasn't became recognized only after Anatoly Karpov incisively defeated it in his encounter with Alexander Sveshnikov in the last round of the Olympiad in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The ripples of that game have appeared so far in West Germany, where Nigel Short of the English Olympiad team used it to win a game in the Bundesliga, and in London, where Murray Chandler, also of the English team, used it to defeat another team member, Jonathan Mestel, in the Kleinworth-Crierson British Championship Play-off.

Here is the theoretically important Chandler-Mestel game. The problem of the variation arises after 12...P-KR4, the Solis Defense, which impedes White's attempt to open a file against the black king by P-KR5. The idea of sacrificing several pawns for this objective by P-N4 was known, but not in conjunction with White's first securing his own king with 14 K-N11; until Karpov-Sveshnikov, 17...N-KB3 could have countered 18 Q-R2, R-K1; 19

Q-R4, with the terrible threat of 20 R-R2, 21 Q-R1 and 22 Q-Rch1, forcing mate.

Chandler was giving up the exchange with 18 K-N1, P-R3, which was the new justification for 15 P-N4. However, after 19 Q-R2, Sveshnikov had returned the exchange with 19...R-B5; 20 BxR, P-R3, thus eliminating the powerful white knight at Q5.

Mestel was thus able to unpin his KP with 20...Q-N3, and after 21 QxP, to cut the diagonal of the white KB with 21...P-K3.

The only way to keep the pressure on against a stubborn Mestel, after 24...N-N3, was 25 N-B5! Of course, 25...P-N7; 26 QxP, Chandler had recovered his pawn and now threatened 27 NxP. On 26...P-Q4; 27 N-N3, the capture with 27...Px2 would have lost a piece to 28 P-B5 because 28...PxP permits 29 QxNeach.

Chandler had a difficult decision to make after 27...Q-K6; Should he have won a pawn by 28 R-R5, B-KR1; 29 PxP, P-R3; 29 BxP, BxR; 30 RxB, aware that such a counter as 30...Q-KR6 would not work against 31...Q-Q1, Q-R5; 32 B-N5, Q-B7; 33 R-Q8, or, with 28 P-R5!?, continue to play for attack, as he did?

The answer depends on whether, after his 28 P-K5!?, BxP; 29 BxP, QxR; 30 N-R5, he could have overcome the best defense — 30...K-B1! After 31 Q-N4ch, R-K2; 32 N-B6, Q-B5 (32...Nxp; 33

QxRch!, KxQ; 34 N-N8ch costs Black a rook; 35 Q-B5, QxR; 36 QxR, QxN; 37 BxP, Q-K4, Black should be safe from all harm with a pawn more.

But Mestel's 30...N-QB1?; 31 P-B3!; Q-K6? met with a fine refutation — 32 B-B2! — with the point that 32...QxP could be defeated by 33 R-KB1. Thus 33...B-K1; 34 N-B6ch, K-N2; 35 BxN, P-R3; 36 QxR, B-B2?; 37 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 38 N-Q7ch is too horrible to contemplate.

After 32...K-B1; 33 BxN, P-R3; 34 R-B1ch, K-K2; 35 Q-N4ch, K-Q1; 36 Q-Q6ch, Mestel interrupted the course of 36...B-Q2; 37 R-B8mate by giving up.

High Low Class Chess

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SPORTS

Stars & Stripes on the Brink of a Cup Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FREMANTLE, Australia — Stars & Stripes dominated Kookaburra III in moderate winds Monday, winning by 1 minute, 46 seconds to take a 3-0 lead and move within one victory of bringing the America's Cup back to the United States.

Conner's triumph was achieved after a report of a bomb aboard Kookaburra III.

Chief Inspector John Watts of Perth central police confirmed that an anonymous call had been made to a police station in Sydney claiming a bomb was aboard the Australian 12-meter.

"You've got a bomb on board," a race official, dispatched in a chase boat, told skipper Iain Murray, who at that point was trying to catch the flying Conner.

"We checked our options list," Murray said afterwards. "Our immediate response was, 'What's the bomb?' We decided to continue. We didn't figure a bomb going off would affect the race outcome."

Kevin Parry, head of the Kookaburra syndicate, gave the crew the option of canceling the race and evacuating when Kookaburra was on the final leg of the eight-leg race. The 11 crewmen said they would stay aboard and finish.

After the race, the boat was thoroughly searched at the dock. No bomb was found.

"Our crew will fight the whole way," said Murray. "They're still in very high spirits. The boat we're racing appears to be faster than us. But we haven't lost it yet."

Yachting's biggest prize had

been in America for 132 years, ever since the competition began in 1851. But Australia won it in 1983, and now Dennis Conner, the 44-year-old skipper who lost it, is on the verge of regaining it.

The fourth, and potentially decisive, race is scheduled for Wednesday. The next race had been scheduled for Tuesday, but Stars & Stripes requested a day off because of a forecast for light winds, conditions that make luck a factor in sailboat racing.

Conner won the first race Saturday in heavy winds by 1:41 and the second race, Sunday, in light winds by 1:10. He won Monday in winds of 12 to 20 knots out of the southwest.

In Monday's race, Kookaburra III got off to its best start in the series. The boats crossed the starting line evenly, and then engaged in the most aggressive competition of the three races.

The defender was slightly in front when the yachts crossed each other four minutes into the race. Seventeen minutes later, they crossed again — and this time Conner had Stars & Stripes ahead by about two boat lengths. Conner never trailed again.

Moments after the start, and again late in the second leg, Kookaburra III bowman Don McCracken pulled the boat, apparently to work on a mainsail zipper that controls the sail's shape and area.

Stars & Stripes led by 15 seconds at the first mark and pulled away on the second leg, a downwind run on which it added 42 seconds to its lead.

The advantages at the next five marks were 1:21, 1:31, 1:29, 1:49 and 1:41, respectively.

The U.S. crew was relaxed and confident throughout. Conner, in fact, so enjoyed the day's outing that at one point he surrendered the wheel to tactician Tom Whidden. "Let's go back to work," said Conner, as he took over again.

Said Whidden of Conner: "He's sailing as well as I've ever seen him sail." Whidden was the tactician the day Conner became the first American ever to lose the cup.

But Conner refrained from premature celebrating. "We remain scared to death," he said, "until we get one more victory."

The yachts broke evenly after Conner fought off Peter Gilmour, the Australians' combative starting helmsman, to take the left end of the line, his preferred position. Murray took the wheel and had Kookaburra III a length ahead five minutes into the race. Ten minutes later Conner had to steer away to avoid hitting Kookaburra as they crossed tracks. Murray tacked right on his bow — in sailing vernacular, a "slam dunk."

Stars & Stripes then moved into high gear, sailing faster to leeward. Conner was masterful, sailing into and off the wind in a scalloping motion to finally force Murray to tack away. Then he gave his blue yacht her head to use her not-so-secret weapon: straight-line speed.

Australian hopes nonetheless rose along with the wind, 12-14 knots at the start, increasing to 19. But Conner reached the first of

eight buoys on the 24.1-mile course three lengths ahead.

The ensuing spinnaker run, supposedly a weak point of Stars & Stripes, was where Conner beat Murray by adding a whopping 42 seconds to his lead. The Americans took a flier at the beginning of the leg. Instead of setting the big red, white and blue parachute on a jibe, they raised it on the same tack, to utilize the favorable winds on the left side of the course.

Safely in front, Conner sailed conservatively the rest of the way. Murray's only hope was for a gust to befall the Americans, as happened when Stars & Stripes lost her only race against New Zealand in the challenger finals.

That didn't happen.

Murray had opted to race Monday instead of asking for a lay day to regroup based on a forecast for light winds he hoped would put his

boat back in the running. The overnight prediction had been for mild winds and smooth seas.

That didn't happen either. The "Fremantle Doctor" made its regular afternoon call, blowing freshly in from the Indian Ocean.

The theory that Stars & Stripes was vulnerable in light air was exploded in Conner's 1:41 romp over Kookaburra III on Saturday. Murray saw another firmly held belief smashed Sunday, with Conner strong downwind, gaining 17 seconds on the first leeward leg.

Monday's moderate breezes were the 28-year-old skipper's last hope.

In 135 years of America's Cup competition, no skipper has ever overcome an 0-3 deficit to win. "We've done a good job to get here," said Parry, all but conceding defeat, "but we will have to do that much better over the next three years." (AP, UPI)

Zurbriggen Takes Super-Giant Slalom

By Steve Kertle

United Press International
CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Firmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland skied aggressively to win the men's super-giant slalom at the world Alpine ski championships here Monday.

A second-place finisher in both the downhill and combined event, Zurbriggen made sure of becoming the super-giant's first-ever world

champion with a run of 1 minute, 19.93 seconds. He won Switzerland's fourth gold medal out of five events so far at the championships.

Marcel Girardelli of Luxembourg, winner of the combined, took the silver medal in 1:20.80 and Markus Wasmeier of West Germany the bronze in 1:21.08.

Girardelli was first to race on the steep and hard 1,553-meter (4,931-foot) course, which had 43 gates and a drop of 514 meters. He had a good run, but Zurbriggen, who started fifth, was more powerful.

Wild and wide at some of the first gates, Zurbriggen touched the snow with his hand at a difficult, low turn on the upper part of the course. But he recovered his balance and continued.

"I was very motivated, I had nothing to lose," Zurbriggen said. "This gold medal means much more than two silvers. Now I am a happy man. I no longer feel pressure on me."

Wasmeier, winner of both of this season's World Cup super-giants, lost his chance of the gold when he nearly skidded out at a left-hand turn and lost valuable time.

"The course was in a catastrophic state — it was almost a downhill," Wasmeier said. "I was not concentrating enough when I made my mistake — I was three or four meters from the gate."

Austria's Loonhard Stock was fourth in 1:21.28, with teammate Hubert Rohrer fifth in 1:21.44 and Italian Robert Erbacher sixth with 1:21.83.

Three of the top-seeded group of 15 skiers failed to finish. Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel did a split and tumbled over on the icy slope; Switzerland's Martin Hengli also fell, and teammate Peter Müller missed a gate and skied out.



Firmin Zurbriggen
"I had nothing to lose..."

150-147 and 4 Overtimes: Warriors Win All-Nighter

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California — Eric Floyd, nicknamed Sleepy, had every reason to be tired. Golden State's all-star guard played 64 minutes, tying an all-time record, in Sunday's 150-147 victory over the New Jersey Nets. It was the first four-overtime National Basketball Association game in three years.

Floyd had 29 points and 13 assists while equalling Norm Nixon's mark for most minutes (Nixon played 64 minutes in a four-overtime game for the Los Angeles Lakers against Cleveland on Jan. 29, 1980).

"It was a great one to win," Floyd said. "I wouldn't want to be on the other side after a game like that."

Ensuring 26 lead changes and 21 ties, the game nearly had a fifth overtime as Leon Wood's desperation shot from midcourt at the final buzzer hit the rim. The game was 108-108 at the end of regulation, 127-127 after the second and 138-138 after the third.

The most overtimes in NBA history was six, on Jan. 6, 1951, when Indianapolis beat Rochester, 75-73. The last time an NBA game went to a fourth overtime was March 16, 1984 when Chicago beat Portland, 156-155.

"I'm drained, just physically and mentally beat," New Jersey forward Buck Williams said after his 18-point, 27-rebound, 60-minute performance was not enough to stop the Nets from losing their fifth straight game and their 21st in 23 road games.

Center Joe Barry Carroll had 43 points and 24 rebounds in 55 minutes for the Warriors.

Carroll scored six points in the fourth overtime as the Warriors opened a 149-144 lead with nine seconds left. Floyd's three-point shot with four seconds to go pulled the Nets to within two. It was the only field goal in nine attempts in the game for Wood. Golden State's Chris Mullin, who scored 25 points, made one of two free throws with three seconds left to give the Warriors their victory margin.

Miller, 39, a Surprised Victor in Pebble Beach Golf

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Johnny Miller, who said he had thought his winning years in the golf tour were over, surprised himself and just about everyone else here Sunday with his first triumph in nearly four years.

The 39-year-old star of a decade ago won his favorite tournament on his favorite course by sinking a 15-foot (4.5-meter) birdie putt on the final hole to beat Payne Stewart by a shot and win the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

"It's funny to win a tournament you had no idea you were going to win," said Miller. "There was no real point in the round when I thought much about winning. I was just trying to have a good time and check out the scenery."

Miller shot only par for the first two rounds, at Cypress Point and Spyglass Hill. But the blond Californian closed with a 6-under-par 66 to finish with 10-under 278. That made him 10-under for the last two rounds — both on Pebble Beach.

He sank the birdie putt at the seaside 18th hole as Stewart, the third-round leader, was paring out

on 16; the two were then tied for the lead. About 15 minutes later Stewart lost another chance at victory when he drove into the right bunker at No. 17, a par 3, and took



Johnny Miller, watching his birdie putt fall on No. 18. "I was just trying to have a good time and check out the scenery."

a bogey. Stewart, who has not won since the fall of 1983, finished at 279 after closing with a 72.

Thus Miller, who was five shots behind Stewart when the day be-

gan, gained a check for \$108,000 only a day after he almost gave up because of pain in his right leg from a week-old pulled muscle. The triumph was his first since the Honda Classic in March 1983.

"If this was any other tournament this week, I would not have played," said Miller, who in 1974 won what was then called The Crosby to start his big year of eight victories. "But this is my favorite tournament. I was going to try no matter how much it hurt."

On the eighth fairway in Saturday's third round, Miller told his caddy he was going to finish out the hole and withdraw; the pain was too much, he said. But he holed out a wedge shot of 50 feet for a birdie 3 on one of the world's strongest par-4 holes. That changed his mind.

"This does a lot for me," Miller said. "Now the other guys on the tour won't look at me like, 'He used to be good until his putting went south,' but more like, 'He can still make a putt and can still win.'"

Miller's best years were in the mid-70s. In 1973, he won the U.S. Open. In 1974, he won \$353,021 and eight tournaments, and in 1976 he was the British Open champion.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

U.S. College Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference
W L Pct. W L Pct.

N. Carolina	7	6	1.000	18	2	.900
Duke	5	2	.714	19	2	.905
Georgia Tech	5	2	.714	14	2	.869
Virginia	4	3	.571	14	5	.737
Wake Forest	4	3	.571	12	5	.706
Carolina	4	3	.571	11	7	.611
Georgia Tech	3	4	.429	11	7	.611
Maryland	4	4	.500	8	9	.469
Wake Forest	3	4	.429	8	9	.469

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division W L Pct. W L Pct.

Boston	33	11	.750	9	2	.818
Philadelphia	26	19	.576	7	4	.636
Washington	22	23	.489	10	10	.500
New York	12	33	.261	10	10	.500
New Jersey	11	23	.324	9	11	.450

Western Conference

Pacific Division W L Pct. W L Pct.

Los Angeles	26	19	.576	10	10	.500
Portland	25	20	.556	10	10	.500
Seattle	22	23	.489	10	10	.500
Golden State	20	25	.444	10	10	.500
San Antonio	16	29	.355	10	10	.500
San Diego	14	28	.333	10	10	.500

Central Division

W L Pct. W L Pct.

Detroit	25	15	.625	10	10	.500
Atlanta	24	16	.600	10	10	.500
Minnesota	20	20	.500	10	10	.500
Chicago	21	22	.489	10	10	.500
Indiana	18	25	.417	10	10	.500
Cleveland	15	27	.357	10	10	.500

Western Conference

Midwest Division W L Pct. W L Pct.

Dallas	26	16	.615	10	10	.500
Utah	24	18	.571	10	10	.500
Houston	23	19	.548	10	10	.500
Denver	20	22	.476	10	10	.500
San Antonio	16	26	.381	10	10	.500
Sacramento	14	28	.333	10	10	.500

Pacific Division

W L Pct. W L Pct.

L.A. Lakers	26	10	.727	10	10	.500
Portland	24	18	.571	10	10	.500
Seattle	22	20	.524	10	10	.500
Golden State	20	22	.476	10	10	.500
Phoenix	19	23	.452	10	10	.500
L.A. Clippers	7	27	.206	10	10	.500

Soccer

World Cup Standings

Italy	5	2	1	11	5	11
France	4	3	1	10	4	11
West Germany	4	2	1	9	3	11
Poland	3	3	2	8	3	11
Spain	3	2	3	8	3	11
Argentina	3	2	3	8	3	11
Uruguay	3	2	3	8	3	11
Sweden	3	2	3	8	3	11
Belgium	3	2	3	8	3	11
Paraguay	3	2	3	8	3	11
Colombia	3	2	3	8	3	11
Brazil	3	2	3	8	3	11
Chile	3	2	3	8	3	11
Costa Rica	3	2	3	8	3	11
Cameroon	3	2	3	8	3	11
Yugoslavia	3	2	3	8	3	11
South Korea	3	2	3	8	3	11
Iran	3	2	3	8	3	11
North Korea	3	2	3	8	3	11
China	3	2	3	8	3	11
Japan	3	2	3	8	3	11
United States	3	2	3	8	3	11
Mexico	3	2	3	8	3	11
Guatemala	3	2	3	8	3	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8	3	11
Honduras	3	2	3	8	3	11
Nicaragua	3	2	3	8	3	11
Panama	3	2	3	8	3	11
Cuba	3	2	3	8	3	11
Venezuela	3	2	3	8	3	11
Trinidad and Tobago	3	2	3	8	3	11
Jamaica	3	2	3	8	3	11
Suriname	3	2	3	8	3	11
Guinea	3	2	3	8	3	11
Sierra Leone	3	2	3	8	3	11
Liberia	3	2	3	8	3	11
Senegal	3	2	3	8	3	11
Gambia	3	2	3	8	3	11
Sierra Leone	3	2	3	8	3	11
Liberia	3	2	3	8	3	11
Senegal	3	2	3	8	3	11
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